

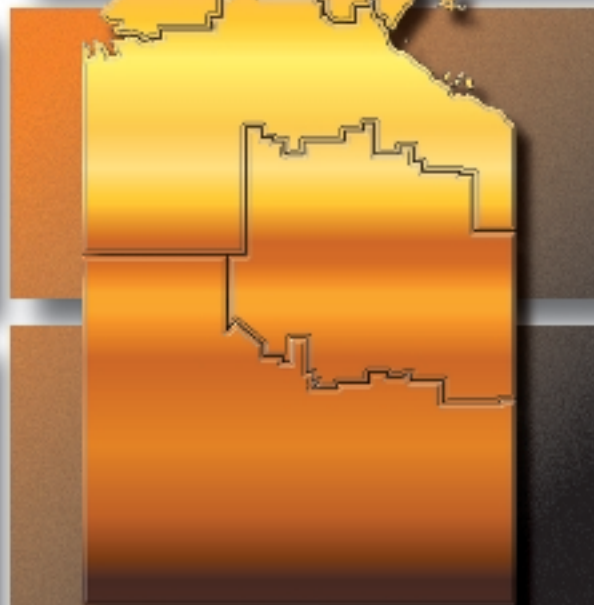


Australian
Bureau of
Statistics

Regional Statistics

Northern Territory

2002



Regional Statistics

Northern Territory

2002

Robyn Elliott
Regional Director

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 3 SEP 2002

ABS Catalogue no. 1362.7
ISSN 1324 8723

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- East Point Coastal Reserve Darwin
- Boat in Sadgroves Creek

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PREFACE

There is an increasing need for regional information across Australia. In response to this need, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other government agencies have developed strategies to improve the availability and range of statistical data at the regional level. This is the seventh edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2002* and is a key part of the range of ABS products and services designed to meet regional information demands.

Regional Statistics, Northern Territory, 2002, contains a range of statistics for the Northern Territory (NT) Government's six administrative regions. The publication is presented in two parts: a set of regional and time series indicator tables, followed by thematic chapters which draw on Territory and national comparisons as appropriate. Information is presented in the form of tables and graphs and is supplemented by commentary on main economic and demographic features within the regions and NT.

A major addition to this year's publication is inclusion of first release data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the ABS and provides a range of information about Australia's population and the social, economic and housing characteristics of Australian society. Information is available for a wide range of geographic areas from Australia as a whole down to the local community level. Further information from the 2001 Census will be available from November 2002 and will be included in next year's edition of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory*.

A continuing feature of this and previous editions of *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* is the extensive range of data compiled from data from Commonwealth and NT Government agencies as well as ABS collections. The ABS wishes to thank all these agencies and other organisations who supplied data for this publication. Without their continued cooperation and support, the wide range of statistics presented in this publication would not be available for general use by the community.

Robyn Elliott
Regional Director, Northern Territory
September 2002

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication draws extensively on information provided by governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated, without it, the wide range of statistics at the regional level would not be available for general use by the community. Information that relates to individuals or identifiable businesses is treated in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

The ABS wishes to thank the following organisations for their cooperation and data for inclusion in *Regional Statistics, Northern Territory* (cat. no. 1362.7):

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission

Australian Automobile Association

Bureau of Meteorology

Department of Defence

Department of Employment and Workplace Relations

Northern Territory Department of Business, Industry and Resource
Development

Northern Territory Department of Community Development, Sport and
Cultural Affairs

Northern Territory Department of Employment, Education and Training

Northern Territory Department of Health and Community Services

Northern Territory Department of Justice

Northern Territory Department of Infrastructure, Planning and
Environment

Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Northern Territory Treasury

Northern Territory University

Office of the Valuer-General, Northern Territory

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
CDEP	Community Development Employment Scheme
CGC	Community Government Council
DBIRD	Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development
DEWR	Department of Employment and Workplace Relations
ERP	Estimated resident population
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Gross State Product
ha	hectares
JPDA	Joint Petroleum Development Area
LGA	Local Government Area
mm	millimetre
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not published
NT	Northern Territory
NTTC	Northern Territory Tourist Commission
NTU	Northern Territory University
p	preliminary figure subject to revision
(S)	Shire
SD	Statistical Division
SLA	Statistical Local Area
SPREE	Structure Preserving Estimation
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
(T)	Town
VET	Vocational Education and Training
\$m	million
\$b	billion
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION

For the purpose of presenting this series of social, demographic and economic statistics, the Northern Territory (NT) is divided into a number of geographic regions.

The primary geographic division of the Territory is the six NT Government administrative regions. These regions consist of aggregations of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) which are part of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

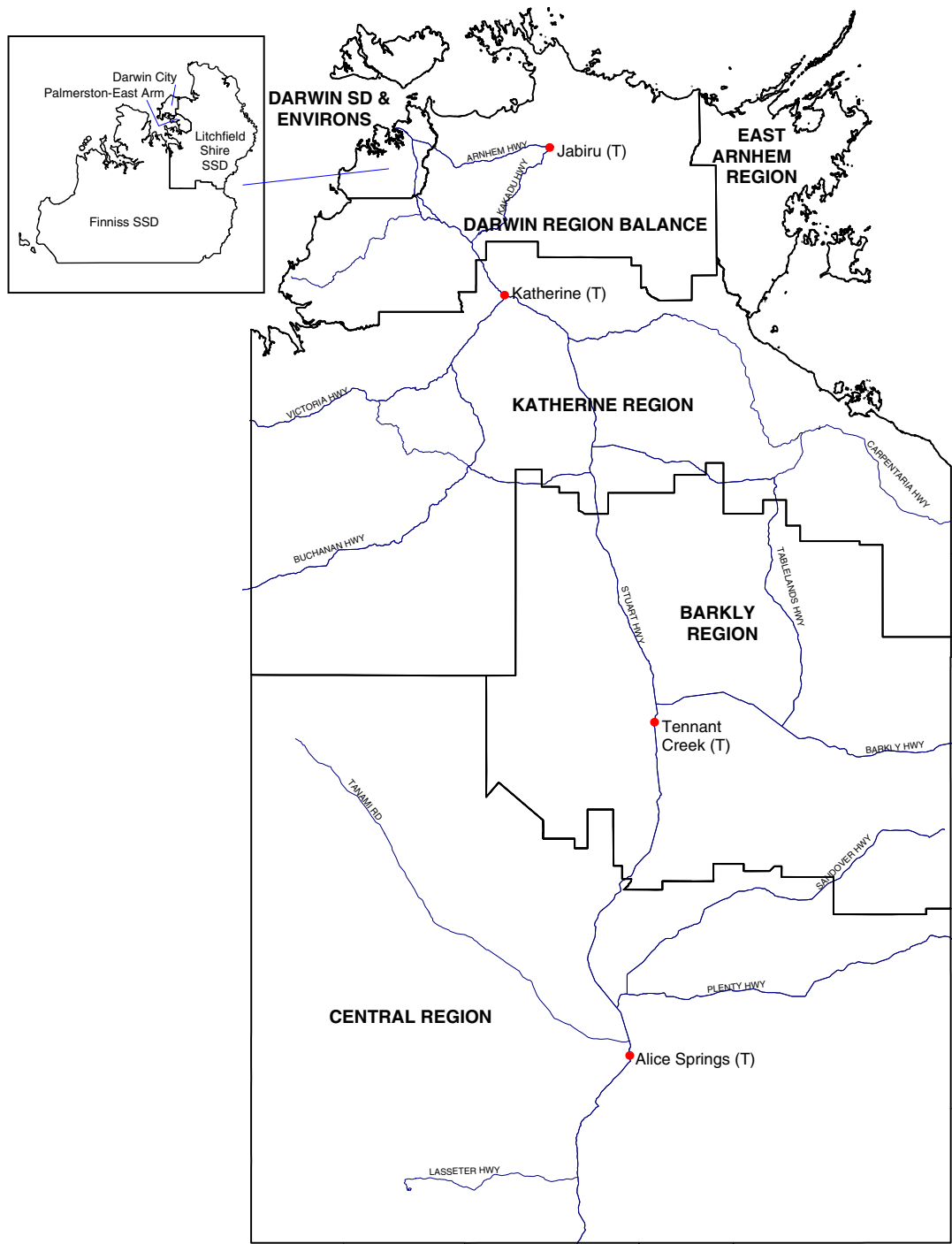
This publication is introduced with a regional summary and time series indicator tables, which present key social and economic indicators for the NT and the six administrative regions. Maps are also included in this chapter for reference. The publication is then divided into chapters on a thematic basis, providing easy comparison between regions across specific topics. Each chapter contains a mix of national, NT and regional data presented as tables, graphs and associated commentary. The data has been sourced from a variety of organisations to enable a comprehensive coverage of each topic.

As the data has been sourced from a wide variety of statistical collections, both ABS and non-ABS, care should be taken when analysing the data as time periods, definitions, scope, coverage and methodologies may differ. The publication presents the latest available statistics appropriate to Regional Statistics at the time of preparation.

Some concepts and definitions are covered in the Glossary, however more detailed information can be obtained from the relevant source publication and/or agency. For tables and graphs containing ABS data items, a reference to the relevant publication catalogue number or collection has been included as a footnote. Where some or all of the data are not ABS statistics, a reference to the non-ABS source has been included as a footnote.

CHAPTER 1
REGIONS

REGIONAL OVERVIEW



1.1 NORTHERN TERRITORY BY REGIONS — SUMMARY

Particulars	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Area	sq km	10 262	132 012	37 997	336 674	283 648	546 572	1 346 200
Population								
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	110 125	12 816	14 083	17 469	5 949	39 577	200 019
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	108 173	12 739	13 934	17 359	6 127	39 069	197 401
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	-2.9	1.3	1.3
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	97 667	11 952	12 721	16 678	6 554	36 271	181 843
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	2.4	1.4	2.1	0.9	-1.9	1.8	1.9
Age range of population 30 June 2001p								
0-4 years	no.	8 689	1 446	1 569	1 726	600	3 424	17 454
5-14 years	no.	16 764	2 812	2 872	3 396	1 159	6 875	33 878
15-44 years	no.	56 214	6 499	7 164	8 826	2 927	20 242	101 872
45-64 years	no.	23 864	1 753	2 235	2 889	1 057	7 462	39 260
65 years and over	no.	4 594	306	243	632	206	1 574	7 555
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>110 125</i>	<i>12 816</i>	<i>14 083</i>	<i>17 469</i>	<i>5 949</i>	<i>39 577</i>	<i>200 019</i>
Dependency ratio	%	37.5	55.3	49.8	49.1	49.3	42.9	41.7
Median age, June 2001	no.	31.3	24.0	26.0	27.4	26.4	29.3	29.6
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	1 785	307	350	410	133	692	3 685
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	374	90	60	100	35	222	909
Indigenous population, Census 2001								
Age range of population								
0-4 years	no.	1 231	1 076	986	867	377	1 398	5 939
5-14 years	no.	2 594	2 270	1 816	1 850	810	2 972	12 314
15-44 years	no.	4 905	4 396	4 102	3 756	1 546	6 501	25 261
45-64 years	no.	1 191	917	874	811	386	1 608	5 798
65 years and over	no.	227	205	162	237	100	530	1 473
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>10 148</i>	<i>8 864</i>	<i>7 940</i>	<i>7 521</i>	<i>3 219</i>	<i>13 009</i>	<i>50 785</i>
Dependency ratio	%	66.5	66.8	59.6	64.7	66.6	60.4	63.5
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001								
Unemployed persons	no.	2 742	692	656	829	208	1 942	7 069
Unemployment rate	%	4.6	13.9	12.7	8.8	6.6	9.4	6.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	59 867	4 991	5 151	9 397	3 129	20 606	103 141
Building approvals, 2000-01(c)								
New houses	no.	406	29	33	53	23	63	607
Value of new houses	\$'000	61 653.6	4 395.3	5 525.3	7 226.7	3 766.4	7 715.7	90 283.0
New other residential building	no.	371	—	—	4	—	111	486
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	56 333.3	—	—	428.0	—	8 412.6	65 173.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	15 157.3	787.2	1 111.7	1 450.3	50.6	3 455.8	22 012.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	118 610.3	6 483.3	417.4	5 493.7	201.7	65 412.6	196 619.0
Value of total building	\$'000	251 754.3	11 665.8	7 054.4	14 598.7	4 018.7	84 996.5	374 088.4

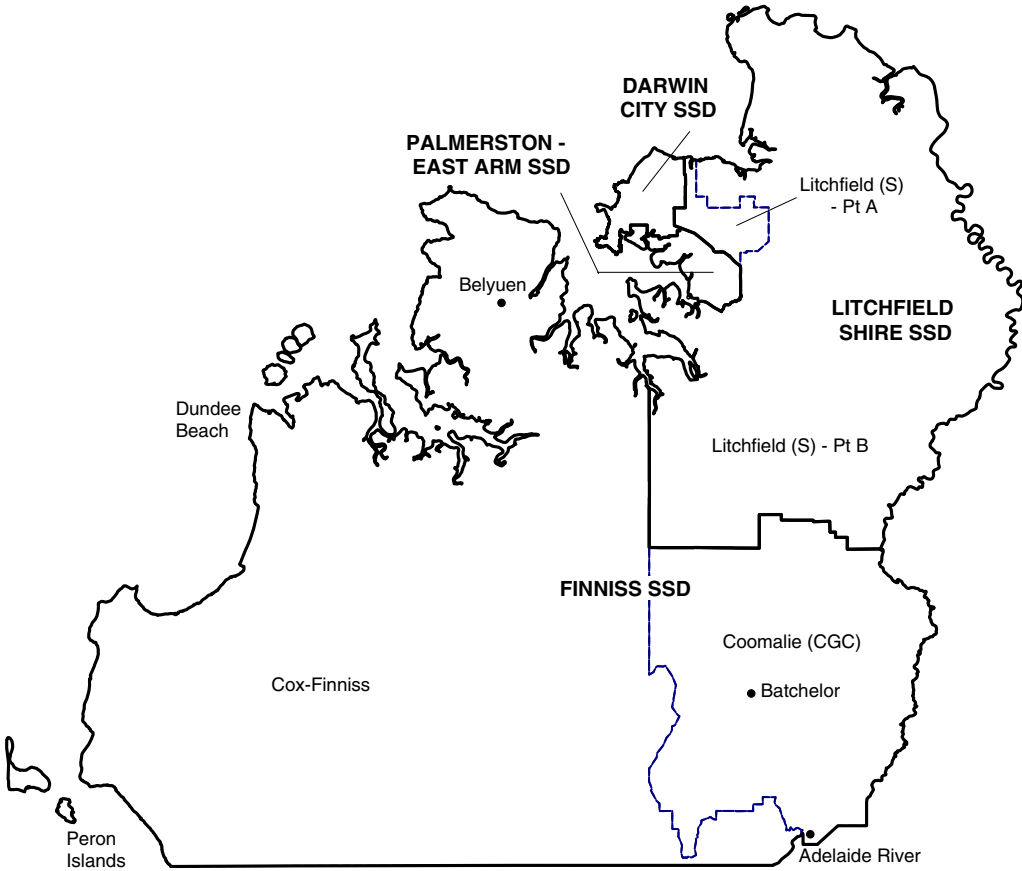
See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.2 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — NORTHERN TERRITORY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	181 843	187 386	190 882	194 155	197 401	200 019
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	25 450	25 793	26 055	26 215	26 347	26 566
15–64 years	no.	67 208	69 427	70 893	72 208	73 298	73 810
65 years and over	no.	3010	3169	3318	3483	3689	3945
Total males	no.	95 668	98 389	100 266	101 906	103 334	104 321
Females							
0–14 years	no.	23 880	24 312	24 468	24 436	24 605	24 766
15–64 years	no.	59 460	61 724	63 099	64 624	66 091	67 322
65 years and over	no.	2835	2961	3049	3189	3371	3610
Total females	no.	86 175	88 997	90 616	92 249	94 067	95 698
Dependency ratio	%	43.6	42.9	42.5	41.9	41.6	41.7
Births							
Total births	no.	3 562	3 588	3 641	3 576	3 685	3 822
Indigenous births	no.	1 343	1 259	1 284	1 419	1 530	n.a.
Crude birth rate(d)	rate	19.6	19.1	19.1	18.4	18.7	19.1
Total fertility rate	rate	2.201	2.175	2.200	2.153	2.216	n.a.
Exnuptial births							
Total exnuptial births	no.	2 058	2 066	2 124	2 144	2 235	n.a.
Proportion of total live births	%	57.8	57.6	58.3	60.0	60.7	n.a.
Deaths							
Total deaths	no.	758	891	871	832	909	872
Indigenous deaths	no.	328	458	415	399	450	n.a.
Median age at death							
Males	years	54.1	56.3	52.3	55.5	55.7	n.a.
Females	years	60.8	57.6	58.2	61.7	57.8	n.a.
Crude death rate(d)	rate	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
Standardised death rate	rate	8.6	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.9	n.a.
Infant deaths	no.	41	45	45	42	43	38
Infant mortality rate(e)	rate	11.5	12.5	12.4	11.7	11.7	9.9
Marriages							
Total marriages	no.	787	786	815	885	861	781
Crude marriage rate(d)	rate	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.9
Divorces							
Total divorces	no.	486	416	457	409	455	447
Crude divorce rate(d)	rate	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	4478	3972	4825	7069
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	4.0	5.0	6.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	95 244	98 341	96 422	103 141
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	931	1105	1248	1518	904	607
Value of new houses	\$'000	98 841.5	137 465.1	163 855.1	208 353.0	127 848.0	90 283.0
New other residential building	no.	505	842	956	682	609	486
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	45 958.2	72 352.3	109 578.1	73 905.1	77 893.6	65 173.9
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	27 426.0	23 341.1	27 767.6	30 572.3	30 403.8	22 012.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	222 043.4	24 124.9	247 552.9	188 110.4	139 645.4	196 619.0
Value of total building	\$'000	394 269.1	47 440.7	548 753.8	500 940.8	375 790.6	374 088.4
Building completions, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	1011	948	1142	1384	1120	597
Value of new houses	\$'000	118 745.0	114 923.0	142 389.0	190 841.0	159 738.0	89 774.2
New other residential building	no.	488	623	859	793	648	467
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	64 003.0	58 202.0	81 346.0	88 516.0	83 356.0	62 763.8
Value of residential alterations/additions	\$'000	33 187.0	21 720.0	27 145.0	30 753.0	31 187.0	26 220.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	183 895.0	306 580.0	213 236.0	244 761.0	164 312.0	130 598.6
Value of total building	\$'000	399 831.0	501 424.0	464 114.0	554 871.0	438 592.0	309 357.3

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS



1.3 DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin City SSD</i>	<i>Palmerston– East Arm SSD</i>	<i>Litchfield SSD</i>	<i>Finniss SSD</i>	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>
Area	sq km	112	96	2 914	7 234	10 356
Population						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	69 698	22 753	15 740	1 934	110 125
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	69 320	21 316	15 573	1 964	108 173
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	0.5	6.7	1.1	–1.5	1.8
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	68 889	13 343	13 597	1 838	97 667
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	0.2	11.3	3.0	1.0	2.4
Age range of population 30 June 2001p						
0–4 years	no.	4 870	2 560	1 126	133	8 689
5–14 years	no.	9 679	4 202	2 576	307	16 764
15–44 years	no.	35 512	12 226	7 596	880	56 214
45–64 years	no.	16 388	3 159	3 808	509	23 864
65 years and over	no.	3249	606	634	105	4594
Total	no.	69 698	22 753	15 740	1 934	110 125
Dependency ratio	%	34.3	47.9	38.0	39.2	37.5
Median age, June 2001	no.	32.1	27.9	33.5	35.2	31.3
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	1 022	514	217	32	1 785
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	257	60	47	10	374
Indigenous population, Census 2001						
Age range of population						
0–4 years	no.	668	400	101	62	1 231
5–14 years	no.	1 452	719	271	152	2 594
15–44 years	no.	2 916	1 232	430	327	4 905
45–64 years	no.	786	185	124	96	1 191
65 years and over	no.	161	34	18	14	227
Total	no.	5 983	2 570	944	651	10 148
Dependency ratio	%	61.6	81.4	70.4	53.9	66.5
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001						
Unemployed persons	no.	1 608	432	607	95	2 742
Unemployment rate	%	3.6	6.2	7.8	9.9	4.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	44 146	6 926	7 832	963	59 867
Building approvals, 2000–01(c)						
New houses	no.	54	235	108	9	406
Value of new houses	\$'000	13 262.8	34 554.3	12 576.2	1 260.3	61 653.6
New other residential building	no.	285	86	—	—	371
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	48 185.0	8 148.3	—	—	56 333.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	8 948.3	1 642.3	4 112.3	454.4	15 157.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	103 379.5	11 652.6	3 397.2	181.0	118 610.3
Value of total building	\$'000	173 775.5	55 997.4	20 085.7	1 895.7	251 754.3

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	97 667	101 081	103 727	105 902	108 173	110 125
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	12 315	12 549	12 818	12 975	13 111	13 182
15–64 years	no.	37 581	38 937	39 988	40 902	41 662	42 228
65 years and over	no.	1799	1920	2046	2122	2294	2498
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>51 695</i>	<i>53 406</i>	<i>54 852</i>	<i>55 999</i>	<i>57 067</i>	<i>57 908</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	11 465	11 767	11 976	12 014	12 119	12 271
15–64 years	no.	32 899	34 189	35 119	36 069	37 032	37 850
65 years and over	no.	1608	1719	1780	1820	1955	2096
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>45 972</i>	<i>47 675</i>	<i>48 875</i>	<i>49 903</i>	<i>51 106</i>	<i>52 217</i>
Dependency ratio	%	38.6	38.2	38.1	37.6	37.5	37.5
Births, calendar year	no.	1753	1780	1855	1745	1785	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	353	356	370	360	374	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	2433	1956	2090	2742
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	3.4	3.7	4.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	55 282	57 080	55 966	59 867
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	612	767	930	960	627	406
Value of new houses	\$'000	64 876.7	97 547.2	125 314.4	135 471.4	90 485.3	61 653.6
New other residential building	no.	390	671	795	599	580	371
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	36 808.2	59 428.4	93 905.2	67 954.6	74 930.7	56 333.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	17 420.9	15 664.6	20 405.9	18 151.8	20 599.6	15 157.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	181 858.7	196 771.1	202 835.0	126 313.1	109 021.9	118 610.3
Value of total building	\$'000	300 964.5	369 411.4	442 460.5	347 890.8	295 037.5	251 754.3

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
DARWIN CITY SSD							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	68 889	69 911	69 530	68 788	69 320	69 698
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	8 096	8 069	7 950	7 778	7 680	7 533
15–64 years	no.	27 008	27 301	27 171	26 893	27 032	27 072
65 years and over	no.	1291	1375	1450	1471	1602	1746
<i>Total males</i>	no.	36 395	36 745	36 571	36 142	36 314	36 351
Females							
0–14 years	no.	7 541	7 568	7 414	7 157	7 064	7 016
15–64 years	no.	23 766	24 319	24 258	24 195	24 548	24 828
65 years and over	no.	1187	1279	1287	1294	1394	1503
<i>Total females</i>	no.	32 494	33 166	32 959	32 646	33 006	33 347
Dependency ratio	%	35.7	35.4	35.2	34.6	34.4	34.3
Births, calendar year	no.	1 109	1 116	1 118	1 013	1022	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	244	261	259	251	257	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1664	1315	1315	1608
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	40 766	42 092	41 271	44 146
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	75	112	105	102	101	54
Value of new houses	\$'000	10 727.4	19 574.8	20 907.4	19 619.8	21 238.8	13 262.8
New other residential building	no.	185	440	445	466	468	285
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	23 730.2	43 595.0	68 724.2	56 598.1	64 755.0	48 185.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	12 722.6	9 974.7	12 864.7	10 816.5	14 650.2	8 948.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	111 058.4	120 953.8	84 200.5	57 072.2	58 134.9	103 379.5
Value of total building	\$'000	158 238.6	194 098.4	186 696.8	144 106.5	158 779.2	173 775.5
PALMERSTON–EAST ARM SSD							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	13 343	14 834	17 323	19 724	21 316	22 753
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 187	2 386	2 736	3 041	3 267	3 504
15–64 years	no.	4 398	4 982	5 934	6 835	7 416	7 906
65 years and over	no.	181	201	222	265	293	320
<i>Total males</i>	no.	6 766	7 569	8 892	10 141	10 976	11 730
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 048	2 225	2 554	2 836	3 036	3 258
15–64 years	no.	4 331	4 836	5 653	6 503	7 036	7 479
65 years and over	no.	198	204	224	244	268	286
<i>Total females</i>	no.	6 577	7 265	8 431	9 583	10 340	11 023
Dependency ratio	%	52.9	51.1	49.5	47.9	47.5	47.9
Births, calendar year	no.	356	395	454	462	514	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	45	47	53	54	60	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	359	303	310	432
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	4.6	4.8	6.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	6 395	6 604	6 474	6 926
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	335	479	658	690	351	235
Value of new houses	\$'000	34 701.0	61 395.6	87 486.4	97 173.0	49 645.6	34 554.3
New other residential building	no.	101	231	334	124	112	86
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	7 184.0	15 833.4	24 754.5	10 326.3	10 175.7	8 148.3
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 241.3	1 249.5	1 835.7	1 136.6	1 681.8	1 642.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	41 809.8	39 913.5	19 635.7	24 560.7	22 563.6	11 652.6
Value of total building	\$'000	84 936.1	118 392.0	133 712.4	133 196.6	84 066.8	55 997.4

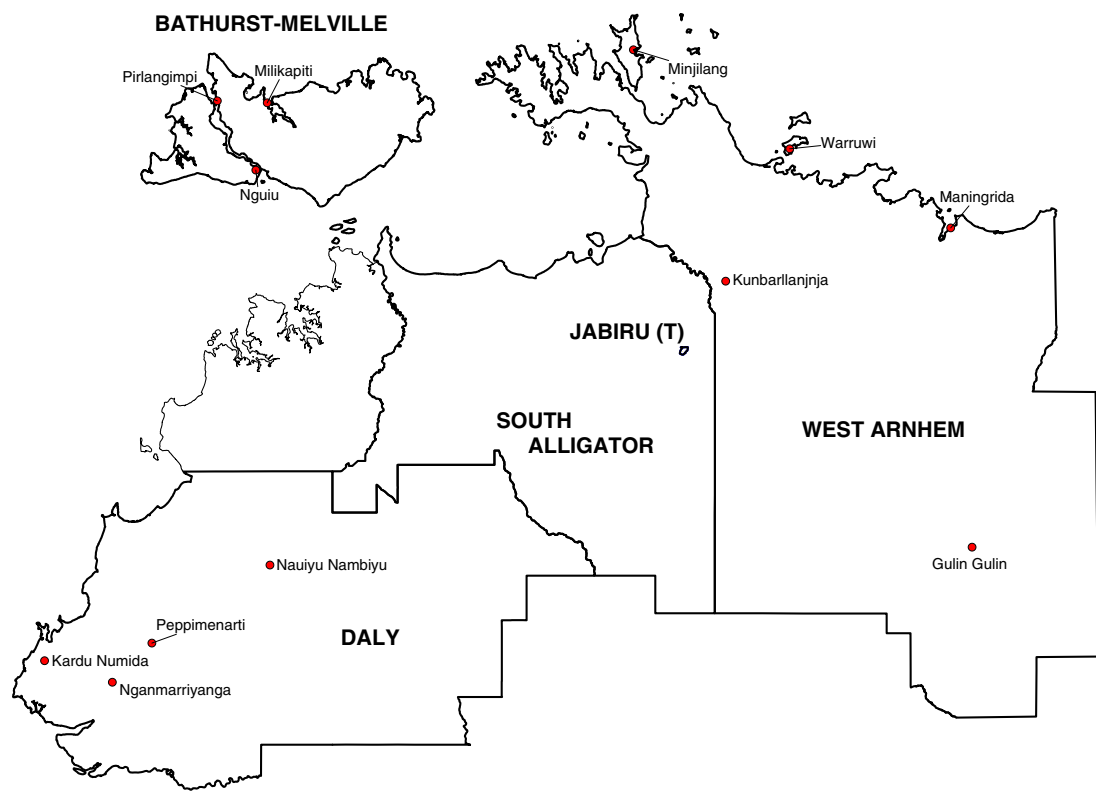
See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.4 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
LITCHFIELD SHIRE SSD							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	13 597	14 419	14 892	15 384	15 573	15 740
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 780	1 845	1 880	1 908	1 920	1 918
15–64 years	no.	5 479	5 917	6 124	6 393	6 451	6 495
65 years and over	no.	283	295	315	328	348	376
<i>Total males</i>	no.	7 542	8 057	8 319	8 629	8 719	8 789
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 625	1 711	1 752	1 778	1 792	1 784
15–64 years	no.	4 238	4 450	4 598	4 748	4 817	4 909
65 years and over	no.	192	201	223	229	245	258
<i>Total females</i>	no.	6 055	6 362	6 573	6 755	6 854	6 951
Dependency ratio	%	39.9	39.1	38.9	38.1	38.2	38.0
Births, calendar year	no.	243	235	249	237	217	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	50	41	49	47	47	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	350	290	398	607
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	3.9	5.4	7.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	7 232	7 467	7 321	7 832
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	163	146	129	129	151	108
Value of new houses	\$'000	15 466.6	14 343.3	13 829.3	15 370.2	17 125.3	12 576.2
New other residential building	no.	104	—	—	7	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	5 894.0	—	—	752.2	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	2 591.1	3 687.4	5 390.8	5 334.7	3 995.6	4 112.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	26 909.5	34 008.8	98 311.3	43 870.2	25 987.3	3 397.2
Value of total building	\$'000	50 861.1	52 039.5	117 531.4	65 327.2	47 108.1	20 085.7
FINNISS SSD							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 838	1 917	1 982	2 006	1 964	1 934
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	252	249	252	248	244	227
15–64 years	no.	696	737	759	781	763	755
65 years and over	no.	44	49	59	58	51	56
<i>Total males</i>	no.	992	1 035	1 070	1 087	1 058	1 038
Females							
0–14 years	no.	251	263	256	243	227	213
15–64 years	no.	564	584	610	623	631	634
65 years and over	no.	31	35	46	53	48	49
<i>Total females</i>	no.	846	882	912	919	906	896
Dependency ratio	%	45.9	45.1	44.8	42.9	40.9	39.2
Births, calendar year	no.	45	34	34	33	32	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	14	7	9	8	10	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	60	48	67	95
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	5.3	7.4	9.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	889	917	900	963
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	39	30	38	39	24	9
Value of new houses	\$'000	3 981.7	2 233.5	3 091.3	3 308.5	2 475.4	1 260.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	16	2	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	426.5	278.0	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	865.9	753.0	314.6	864.0	272.0	454.4
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 081.0	1 895.0	687.5	810.0	2 336.0	181.0
Value of total building	\$'000	6 928.7	4 881.5	4 519.9	5 260.6	5 083.4	1 895.7

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

DARWIN REGION BALANCE



1.5 DARWIN REGION BALANCE — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Bathurst– Melville</i>	<i>Jabiru (T)</i>	<i>South Alligator</i>	<i>West Arnhem</i>	<i>Daly</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>
Area	sq km	5 807	14	28 624	58 789	38 778	132 012
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	2 461	1 161	731	4 699	3 764	12 816
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	2 393	1 236	737	4 607	3 766	12 739
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	2.8	–6.1	–0.8	2.0	–0.1	0.6
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	2 143	1 457	738	4 073	3 541	11 952
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	2.8	–4.4	–0.2	2.9	1.2	1.4
Age range of population 30 June 2001p							
0–4 years	no.	290	113	48	531	464	1 446
5–14 years	no.	471	204	120	1 131	886	2 812
15–44 years	no.	1 296	617	394	2 414	1 778	6 499
45–64 years	no.	348	210	152	519	524	1 753
65 years and over	no.	56	17	17	104	112	306
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 461</i>	<i>1 161</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>4 699</i>	<i>3 764</i>	<i>12 816</i>
Dependency ratio	%	49.7	40.4	33.9	60.2	63.5	55.3
Median age, June 2001	no.	24.5	30.3	30.3	22.0	22.1	24.0
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	58	29	5	126	89	307
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	21	5	3	33	28	90
Indigenous population, Census 2001							
Age range of population							
0–4 years	no.	245	25	27	437	342	1 076
5–14 years	no.	419	59	66	992	734	2 270
15–44 years	no.	1 059	124	131	1 905	1 177	4 396
45–64 years	no.	259	26	28	364	240	917
65 years and over	no.	47	3	7	91	57	205
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 029</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>3 789</i>	<i>2 550</i>	<i>8 864</i>
Dependency ratio	%	53.9	58.0	62.9	67.0	80.0	66.8
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001							
Unemployed persons	no.	141	33	40	273	205	692
Unemployment rate	%	15.8	3.2	6.9	20.3	17.9	13.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	890	1 035	579	1 343	1 144	4 991
Building approvals, 2000–01(c)							
New houses	no.	11	3	4	6	5	29
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 848.0	415.0	456.8	1 089.0	586.5	4 395.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	169.0	—	172.3	177.0	268.9	787.2
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	395.5	700.0	—	5 387.8	6 483.3
Value of total building	\$'000	2 017.0	810.5	1 329.1	1 266.0	6 243.2	11 665.8

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	11 952	12 334	12 561	12 564	12 739	12 816
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 023	2 068	2 111	2 132	2 161	2 224
15–64 years	no.	4 120	4 230	4 266	4 242	4 272	4 236
65 years and over	no.	140	157	152	147	133	135
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 283</i>	<i>6 455</i>	<i>6 529</i>	<i>6 521</i>	<i>6 566</i>	<i>6 595</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 947	1 996	2 029	2 008	2 032	2 034
15–64 years	no.	3 564	3 728	3 839	3 877	3 975	4 016
65 years and over	no.	158	155	164	158	166	171
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5 669</i>	<i>5 879</i>	<i>6 032</i>	<i>6 043</i>	<i>6 173</i>	<i>6 221</i>
Dependency ratio	%	55.5	55.0	55.0	54.7	54.5	55.3
Births, calendar year	no.	304	251	276	322	307	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	61	86	79	69	90	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	244	247	404	692
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	5.2	8.7	13.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	4 609	4 759	4 666	4 991
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	45	57	47	55	46	29
Value of new houses	\$'000	4 182.5	6 286.2	5 659.8	7 516.3	6 119.2	4 395.3
New other residential building	no.	2	13	2	2	2	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	110.0	1 295.7	295.0	179.0	300.3	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 718.0	1 412.0	1 104.5	1 595.7	2 384.3	787.2
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	834.0	7 574.4	1 442.6	2 316.3	1 421.1	6 483.3
Value of total building	\$'000	6 844.5	16 568.3	8 501.9	11 607.2	10 224.9	11 665.8

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
BATHURST-MELVILLE							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 143	2 235	2 302	2 317	2 393	2 461
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	344	354	357	354	357	382
15–64 years	no.	735	765	793	806	841	850
65 years and over	no.	15	21	21	18	18	18
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 094	1 140	1 171	1 178	1 216	1 250
Females							
0–14 years	no.	326	337	353	356	361	379
15–64 years	no.	698	731	748	749	780	794
65 years and over	no.	25	27	30	34	36	38
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 049	1 095	1 131	1 139	1 177	1 211
Dependency ratio	%	49.5	49.4	49.4	49.0	47.6	49.7
Births, calendar year	no.	42	42	53	52	58	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	13	19	17	19	21	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	49	50	84	141
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	5.9	10.1	15.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	822	849	832	890
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	8	12	9	18	4	11
Value of new houses	\$'000	696.0	1 410.0	1 149.5	2 448.0	640.1	1 848.0
New other residential building	no.	—	2	2	—	2	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	180.0	295.0	—	300.3	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	190.0	279.0	128.0	120.0	169.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	385.0	527.0	150.0	120.0	—
Value of total building	\$'000	696.0	2 165.0	2 250.5	2 726.0	1 180.3	2 017.0
JABIRU (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 457	1 427	1 388	1 328	1 236	1 161
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	182	176	179	176	168	163
15–64 years	no.	564	552	532	506	471	437
65 years and over	no.	25	24	24	21	12	11
<i>Total males</i>	no.	771	752	735	703	651	611
Females							
0–14 years	no.	210	198	185	172	162	154
15–64 years	no.	473	474	464	447	414	390
65 years and over	no.	3	3	4	6	9	6
<i>Total females</i>	no.	686	675	653	625	585	550
Dependency ratio	%	40.5	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.7	40.4
Births, calendar year	no.	29	28	31	36	29	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	3	8	3	—	5	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	11	9	16	33
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	0.9	1.7	3.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	956	987	968	1 035
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	—	—	2	1	—	3
Value of new houses	\$'000	—	—	200.0	150.0	—	415.0
New other residential building	no.	—	9	—	2	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	715.7	—	179.0	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	110.0	70.0	360.5	135.7	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	2 009.4	103.4	185.0	632.7	395.5
Value of total building	\$'000	110.0	2 795.2	663.9	649.7	632.7	810.5

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
SOUTH ALLIGATOR							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	738	766	761	742	737	731
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	83	93	101	101	96	93
15–64 years	no.	318	326	311	286	283	275
65 years and over	no.	3	9	9	10	10	11
Total males	no.	404	428	421	397	389	379
Females							
0–14 years	no.	78	77	77	76	76	75
15–64 years	no.	248	253	254	261	264	271
65 years and over	no.	8	8	9	8	8	6
Total females	no.	334	338	340	345	348	352
Dependency ratio	%	30.4	32.3	34.7	35.6	34.7	33.9
Births, calendar year	no.	8	5	12	3	5	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	3	—	4	3	3	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	15	12	21	40
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	2.2	3.9	6.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	535	552	541	579
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	1	3	4	3	12	4
Value of new houses	\$'000	22.0	257.0	732.8	447.0	1 660.6	456.8
New other residential building	no.	—	2	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	400.0	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	12.0	30.0	272.5	295.0	958.0	172.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	3 249.0	—	900.7	243.4	700.0
Value of total building	\$'000	34.0	3 936.0	1 005.3	1 642.7	2 862.0	1 329.1
WEST ARNHEM							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	4 073	4 289	4 404	4 469	4 607	4 699
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	786	811	828	834	855	887
15–64 years	no.	1 307	1 381	1 423	1 453	1 498	1 513
65 years and over	no.	45	51	51	53	51	48
Total males	no.	2 138	2 243	2 302	2 340	2 404	2 448
Females							
0–14 years	no.	701	740	756	757	776	775
15–64 years	no.	1 161	1 238	1 281	1 316	1 373	1 420
65 years and over	no.	73	68	65	56	54	56
Total females	no.	1 935	2 046	2 102	2 129	2 203	2 251
Dependency ratio	%	65.0	63.8	62.9	61.4	60.5	60.2
Births, calendar year	no.	143	103	101	131	126	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	26	29	35	31	33	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	93	100	160	273
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	7.8	12.7	20.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 240	1 280	1 255	1 343
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	19	31	8	13	18	6
Value of new houses	\$'000	2 080.0	3 466.7	1 272.0	1 641.8	2 743.3	1 089.0
New other residential building	no.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	110.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 064.0	742.0	100.0	787.0	833.6	177.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	834.0	467.9	—	722.0	425.0	—
Value of total building	\$'000	4 088.0	4 676.6	1 372.0	3 150.7	4 001.9	1 266.0

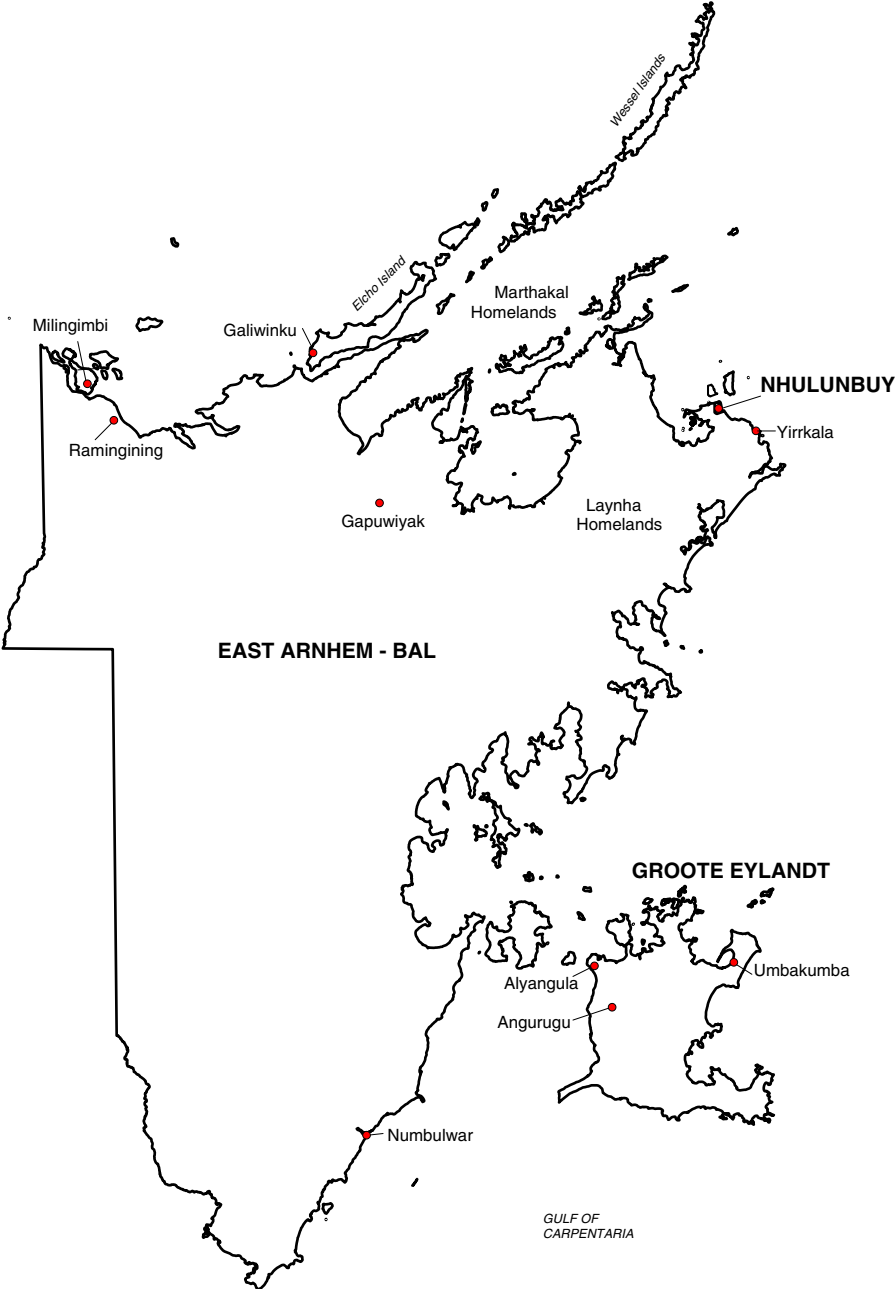
See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.6 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — DARWIN REGION BALANCE — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
		DALY					
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 541	3 617	3 706	3 708	3 766	3 764
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	628	634	646	667	685	699
15–64 years	no.	1 196	1 206	1 207	1 191	1 179	1 161
65 years and over	no.	52	52	47	45	42	47
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 876	1 892	1 900	1 903	1 906	1 907
Females							
0–14 years	no.	632	644	658	647	657	651
15–64 years	no.	984	1 032	1 092	1 104	1 144	1 141
65 years and over	no.	49	49	56	54	59	65
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 665	1 725	1 806	1 805	1 860	1 857
Dependency ratio	%	62.4	61.6	61.2	61.6	62.1	63.5
Births, calendar year	no.	82	73	79	100	89	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	16	29	20	16	28	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	78	77	123	205
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	7.0	11.5	17.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 056	1 091	1 070	1 144
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	17	11	24	20	12	5
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 384.5	1 152.5	2 305.5	2 829.5	1 075.3	586.5
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	532.0	380.0	92.5	250.0	472.7	268.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	1 463.1	812.3	358.6	—	5 387.8
Value of total building	\$'000	1 916.5	2 995.6	3 210.3	3 438.1	1 548.0	6 243.2

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

EAST ARNHEM REGION



1.7 EAST ARNHEM REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>East Arnhem— Bal</i>	<i>Groote Eylandt</i>	<i>Nhulunbuy</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>
Area	sq km	35 594	2 396	7	37 997
Population					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	7 524	2 641	3 918	14 083
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	7 321	2 718	3 895	13 934
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	2.8	-2.8	0.6	1.1
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	6 261	2 701	3 759	12 721
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	3.7	-0.4	0.8	2.1
Age range of population 30 June 2001p					
0-4 years	no.	924	309	336	1 569
5-14 years	no.	1 660	525	687	2 872
15-44 years	no.	3 846	1 350	1 968	7 164
45-64 years	no.	944	419	872	2 235
65 years and over	no.	150	38	55	243
<i>Total</i>	no.	7 524	2 641	3 918	14 083
Dependency ratio	%	57.1	49.3	38.0	49.8
Median age, June 2001	no.	22.5	27.5	32.8	26.0
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	223	65	62	350
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	41	12	7	60
Indigenous population, Census 2001					
Age range of population					
0-4 years	no.	762	200	24	986
5-14 years	no.	1 447	329	40	1 816
15-44 years	no.	3 151	770	181	4 102
45-64 years	no.	665	181	28	874
65 years and over	no.	134	26	3	162
<i>Total</i>	no.	6 159	1 506	276	7 940
Dependency ratio	%	61.4	58.4	32.1	59.6
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001					
Unemployed persons	no.	356	149	151	656
Unemployment rate	%	20.6	16.2	6.0	12.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 728	918	2 505	5 151
Building approvals, 2000-01(c)					
New houses	no.	25	4	4	33
Value of new houses	\$'000	4 113.7	707.6	704.0	5 525.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	932.7	—	179.0	1 111.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	—	417.4	417.4
Value of total building	\$'000	5 046.4	707.6	1 300.4	7 054.4

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — EAST ARNHEM REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	12 721	13 176	13 413	13 692	13 934	14 083
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 211	2 224	2 211	2 221	2 239	2 300
15–64 years	no.	4 329	4 550	4 697	4 806	4 897	4 869
65 years and over	no.	90	93	106	105	113	108
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 630</i>	<i>6 867</i>	<i>7 014</i>	<i>7 132</i>	<i>7 249</i>	<i>7 277</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 031	2 050	2 034	2 080	2 121	2 141
15–64 years	no.	3 962	4 154	4 254	4 368	4 445	4 530
65 years and over	no.	98	105	111	112	119	135
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 091</i>	<i>6 309</i>	<i>6 399</i>	<i>6 560</i>	<i>6 685</i>	<i>6 806</i>
Dependency ratio	%	53.4	51.4	49.8	49.2	49.2	49.8
Births, calendar year	no.	306	285	294	311	350	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	42	50	58	56	60	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	198	198	361	656
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	4.0	7.5	12.7
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	4 756	4 911	4 815	5 151
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	41	55	23	129	14	33
Value of new houses	\$'000	4 443.0	7 671.7	2 995.0	19 094.8	2 196.9	5 525.3
New other residential building	no.	8	4	—	8	4	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 092.0	530.0	—	884.5	521.7	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 712.0	986.0	550.0	2 830.4	2 005.0	1 111.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 755.0	3 293.3	3 780.0	1 750.9	2 821.8	417.4
Value of total building	\$'000	10 002.0	12 481.0	7 325.0	24 560.5	7 545.4	7 054.4

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — EAST ARNHEM REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
EAST ARNHEM – BAL							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 261	6 617	6 800	7 106	7 321	7 524
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 215	1 239	1 241	1 273	1 293	1 336
15–64 years	no.	1 905	2 047	2 139	2 258	2 341	2 381
65 years and over	no.	63	60	58	56	54	59
<i>Total males</i>	no.	3 183	3 346	3 438	3 587	3 688	3 776
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 071	1 116	1 122	1 174	1 225	1 248
15–64 years	no.	1 963	2 102	2 182	2 281	2 329	2 409
65 years and over	no.	44	53	58	64	79	91
<i>Total females</i>	no.	3 078	3 271	3 362	3 519	3 633	3 748
Dependency ratio	%	61.9	59.5	57.4	56.6	56.8	57.1
Births, calendar year	no.	172	160	177	196	223	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	27	32	35	40	41	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	120	119	202	356
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	7.2	12.5	20.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 595	1 647	1 615	1 728
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	31	34	2	105	10	25
Value of new houses	\$'000	2 834.0	4 372.2	205.0	15 182.8	1 657.6	4 113.7
New other residential building	no.	4	—	—	8	4	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	683.0	—	—	884.5	521.7	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 088.0	951.0	—	1 218.0	1 910.0	932.7
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	324.0	—	875.9	445.0	—
Value of total building	\$'000	4 605.0	5 647.2	205.0	18 161.2	4 534.3	5 046.4
GROOTE EYLANDT							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 701	2 730	2 741	2 706	2 718	2 641
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	451	439	432	417	417	431
15–64 years	no.	951	981	991	973	974	893
65 years and over	no.	11	15	23	23	29	17
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 413	1 435	1 446	1 413	1 420	1 341
Females							
0–14 years	no.	424	414	410	405	402	403
15–64 years	no.	845	861	865	867	877	876
65 years and over	no.	19	20	20	21	19	21
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 288	1 295	1 295	1 293	1 298	1 300
Dependency ratio	%	50.4	48.2	47.7	47.1	46.8	49.3
Births, calendar year	no.	67	56	65	65	65	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	5	15	17	9	12	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	41	39	82	149
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	4.4	9.6	16.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	847	875	858	918
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	5	20	12	12	2	4
Value of new houses	\$'000	609.0	3 084.0	1 670.0	1 982.0	304.3	707.6
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	599.0	—	550.0	428.0	95.0	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	90.0	1 000.0	715.0	976.8	—
Value of total building	\$'000	1 208.0	3 174.0	3 220.0	3 125.0	1 376.2	707.6

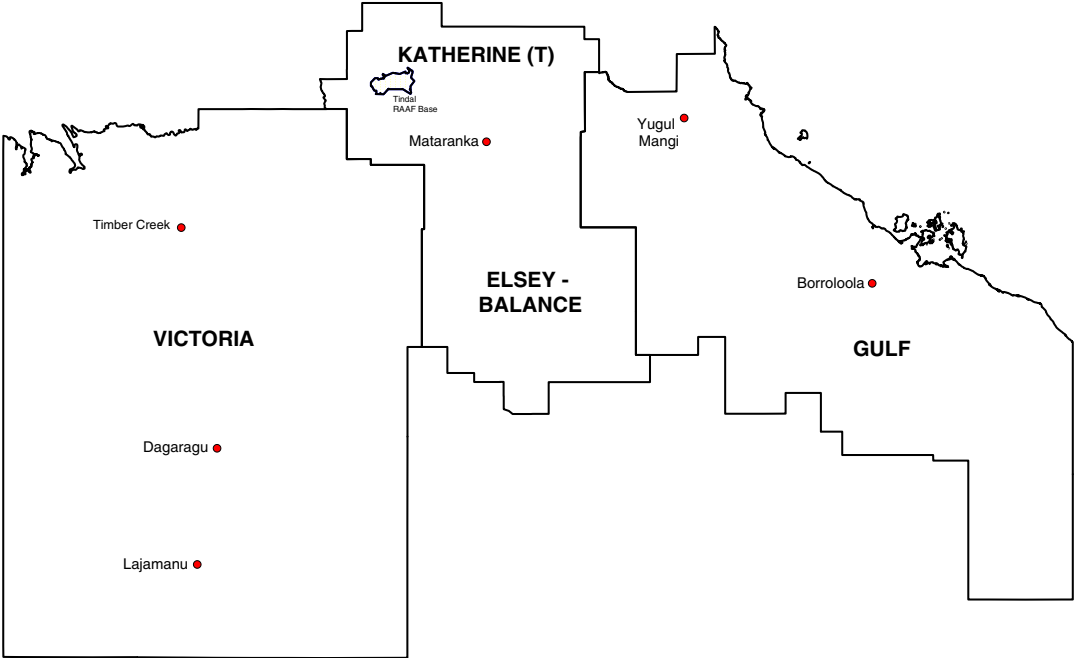
See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.8 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — EAST ARNHEM REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
NHULUNBUY							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 759	3 829	3 872	3 880	3 895	3 918
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	545	546	538	531	529	533
15–64 years	no.	1 473	1 522	1 567	1 575	1 582	1 595
65 years and over	no.	16	18	25	26	30	32
Total males	no.	2 034	2 086	2 130	2 132	2 141	2 160
Females							
0–14 years	no.	536	520	502	501	494	490
15–64 years	no.	1 154	1 191	1 207	1 220	1 239	1 245
65 years and over	no.	35	32	33	27	21	23
Total females	no.	1 725	1 743	1 742	1 748	1 754	1 758
Dependency ratio	%	43.1	41.1	39.6	38.8	38.1	38.0
Births, calendar year	no.	67	69	52	50	62	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	10	3	6	7	7	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December quarter							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	37	40	77	151
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	1.7	3.3	6.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	2 314	2 389	2 342	2 505
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	5	1	9	12	2	4
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 000.0	215.5	1 120.0	1 930.0	235.0	704.0
New other residential building	no.	4	4	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	409.0	530.0	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	25.0	35.0	—	1 184.4	—	179.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	2 755.0	2 879.3	2 780.0	160.0	1 400.0	417.4
Value of total building	\$'000	4 189.0	3 659.8	3 900.0	3 274.4	1 635.0	1 300.4

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

KATHERINE REGION



1.9 KATHERINE REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Elsey - Bal</i>	<i>Gulf</i>	<i>Katherine (T)</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>
Area	sq km	63 588	99 565	526	172 995	336 674
Population						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	2 161	3 364	8 965	2 979	17 469
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	2 139	3 227	9 133	2 860	17 359
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	1.0	4.2	-1.8	4.2	0.6
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	2 121	2 690	9 443	2 424	16 678
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	0.4	4.6	-1.0	4.2	0.9
Age range of population 30 June 2001p						
0-4 years	no.	228	342	866	290	1 726
5-14 years	no.	451	656	1 694	595	3 396
15-44 years	no.	1 041	1 753	4 470	1 562	8 826
45-64 years	no.	353	495	1 600	441	2 889
65 years and over	no.	88	118	335	91	632
<i>Total</i>	no.	2 161	3 364	8 965	2 979	17 469
Dependency ratio	%	55.0	49.6	47.7	48.7	49.1
Median age, June 2001	no.	26.8	25.2	29.3	24.7	27.4
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	48	84	200	78	410
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	14	26	42	18	100
Indigenous population, Census 2001						
Age range of population						
0-4 years	no.	156	268	240	203	867
5-14 years	no.	332	535	482	501	1 850
15-44 years	no.	616	1 232	922	986	3 756
45-64 years	no.	121	240	185	265	811
65 years and over	no.	31	66	69	71	237
<i>Total</i>	no.	1 256	2 341	1 898	2 026	7 521
Dependency ratio	%	70.4	59.0	71.5	62.0	64.7
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001						
Unemployed persons	no.	155	195	283	196	829
Unemployment rate	%	12.4	16.6	5.0	15.5	8.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	1 255	1 175	5 706	1 261	9 397
Building approvals, 2000-01(c)						
New houses	no.	3	21	22	7	53
Value of new houses	\$'000	541.0	2 743.3	2 831.4	1 111.0	7 226.7
New other residential building	no.	4	—	—	—	4
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	428.0	—	—	—	428.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	—	970.3	480.0	1 450.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	150.0	82.0	5 193.4	68.3	5 493.7
Value of total building	\$'000	1 119.0	2 825.3	8 995.1	1 659.3	14 598.7

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — KATHERINE REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	16 678	17 143	17 213	17 238	17 359	17 469
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	2 722	2 757	2 757	2 723	2 685	2 652
15–64 years	no.	6 090	6 253	6 281	6 234	6 237	6 196
65 years and over	no.	275	280	293	315	332	359
<i>Total males</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 087</i>	<i>9 290</i>	<i>9 331</i>	<i>9 272</i>	<i>9 254</i>	<i>9 207</i>
Females							
0–14 years	no.	2 495	2 515	2 440	2 419	2 446	2 470
15–64 years	no.	4 874	5 108	5 205	5 303	5 406	5 519
65 years and over	no.	222	230	237	244	253	273
<i>Total females</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>7 591</i>	<i>7 853</i>	<i>7 882</i>	<i>7 966</i>	<i>8 105</i>	<i>8 262</i>
Dependency ratio	%	52.1	50.9	49.9	49.4	49.1	49.1
Births, calendar year	no.	331	410	378	412	410	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	84	90	116	83	100	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	503	451	520	829
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	5.0	5.9	8.8
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	8 678	8 960	8 786	9 397
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	60	77	54	140	77	53
Value of new houses	\$'000	7 126.9	10 389.5	6 905.5	16 804.0	10 794.8	7 226.7
New other residential building	no.	25	24	5	39	5	4
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 830.0	1 920.6	494.6	2 278.0	450.0	428.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	1 809.9	627.8	1 541.5	3 024.8	895.3	1 450.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	14 317.8	14 340.1	28 660.2	11 405.3	10 628.9	5 493.6
Value of total building	\$'000	25 084.6	27 278.0	37 601.8	33 512.1	22 768.9	14 598.7

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — KATHERINE REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <i>p</i>
ELSEY – BAL							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 121	2 195	2 138	2 150	2 139	2 161
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	309	313	326	329	336	341
15–64 years	no.	925	889	850	817	778	742
65 years and over	no.	46	49	49	51	54	60
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 280	1 251	1 225	1 197	1 168	1 143
Females							
0–14 years	no.	289	325	312	325	332	338
15–64 years	no.	529	590	572	599	609	652
65 years and over	no.	23	29	29	29	30	28
<i>Total females</i>	no.	841	944	913	953	971	1 018
Dependency ratio	%	45.9	48.4	50.4	51.8	54.2	55.0
Births, calendar year	no.	56	53	38	49	48	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	16	19	18	10	14	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	77	74	91	155
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	6.2	7.8	12.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 159	1 197	1 173	1 255
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	8	2	4	18	14	3
Value of new houses	\$'000	971.0	204.2	660.0	2 397.0	2 433.5	541.0
New other residential building	no.	—	—	2	2	—	4
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	150.0	150.0	—	428.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	80.0	—	150.0	365.0	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	9 854.7	2 300.6	18 423.2	893.3	2 142.3	150.0
Value of total building	\$'000	10 905.7	2 504.8	19 383.2	3 805.3	4 575.8	1 119.0
GULF							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 690	2 879	2 961	3 052	3 227	3 364
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	511	520	521	530	535	548
15–64 years	no.	861	980	1 031	1 081	1 180	1 251
65 years and over	no.	47	45	49	54	64	72
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 419	1 545	1 601	1 665	1 779	1 871
Females							
0–14 years	no.	478	468	447	434	446	450
15–64 years	no.	764	832	875	915	960	997
65 years and over	no.	29	34	38	38	42	46
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 271	1 334	1 360	1 387	1 448	1 493
Dependency ratio	%	65.5	58.9	55.4	52.9	50.8	49.6
Births, calendar year	no.	73	101	90	93	84	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	23	14	23	12	26	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	78	68	97	195
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	6.0	8.8	16.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 085	1 121	1 099	1 175
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	9	—	11	25	7	21
Value of new houses	\$'000	962.0	—	1 931.0	3 785.0	728.6	2 743.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	3	3	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	344.6	235.0	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	500.0	—	300.0	985.0	15.0	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	310.0	70.6	80.0	154.0	270.0	82.0
Value of total building	\$'000	1 772.0	70.6	2 655.6	5 159.0	1 013.6	2 825.3

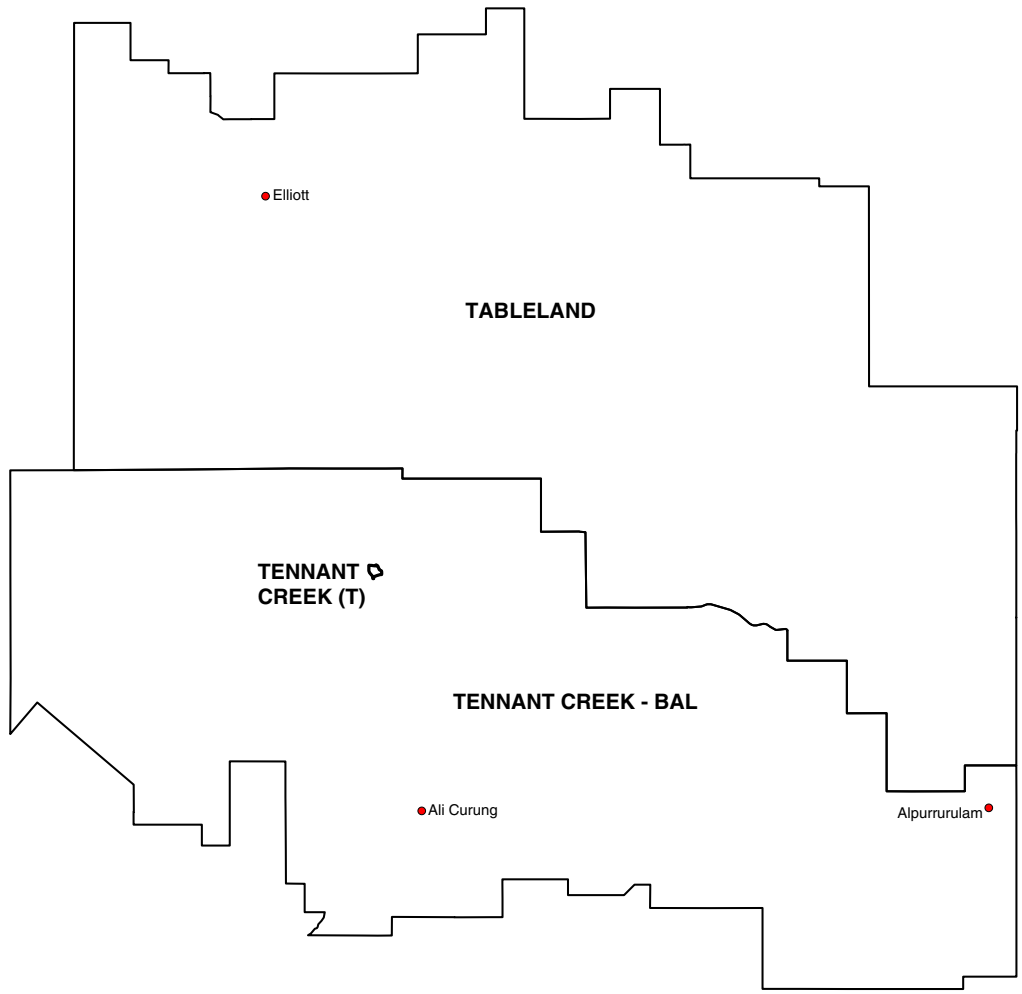
See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.10 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — KATHERINE REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 _p
KATHERINE (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	9 443	9 478	9 440	9 306	9 133	8 965
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 473	1 487	1 462	1 424	1 367	1 309
15–64 years	no.	3 512	3 518	3 500	3 399	3 286	3 160
65 years and over	no.	132	140	148	164	170	186
<i>Total males</i>	no.	5 117	5 145	5 110	4 987	4 823	4 655
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 315	1 300	1 265	1 244	1 248	1 251
15–64 years	no.	2 893	2 918	2 944	2 945	2 931	2 910
65 years and over	no.	118	115	121	130	131	149
<i>Total females</i>	no.	4 326	4 333	4 330	4 319	4 310	4 310
Dependency ratio	%	47.4	47.3	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.7
Births, calendar year	no.	160	200	183	204	200	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	32	27	54	47	42	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	267	236	226	283
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	5 269	5 441	5 335	5 706
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	41	74	32	77	46	22
Value of new houses	\$'000	4 992.9	10 107.3	3 764.5	8 428.5	6 249.5	2 831.4
New other residential building	no.	25	19	—	30	5	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	1 830.0	1 467.6	—	1 493.0	450.0	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	508.6	446.6	766.5	1 299.8	475.3	970.3
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	4 023.1	11 968.9	9 707.0	9 312.5	8 216.5	5 193.4
Value of total building	\$'000	11 354.6	23 990.4	14 238.0	20 533.8	15 391.4	8 995.1
VICTORIA							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 424	2 591	2 674	2 730	2 860	2 979
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	429	437	448	440	447	454
15–64 years	no.	792	866	900	937	993	1 043
65 years and over	no.	50	46	47	46	44	41
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 271	1 349	1 395	1 423	1 484	1 538
Females							
0–14 years	no.	413	422	416	416	420	431
15–64 years	no.	688	768	814	844	906	960
65 years and over	no.	52	52	49	47	50	50
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 153	1 242	1 279	1 307	1 376	1 441
Dependency ratio	%	63.8	58.6	56.0	53.3	50.6	48.7
Births, calendar year	no.	42	56	67	66	78	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	13	30	21	14	18	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	80	74	106	196
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	6.1	9.0	15.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 164	1 202	1 179	1 261
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	2	1	7	20	10	7
Value of new houses	\$'000	201.0	78.0	550.0	2 193.5	1 383.0	1 111.0
New other residential building	no.	—	5	—	4	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	453.0	—	400.0	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	721.3	181.2	325.0	375.0	405.0	480.0
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	130.0	—	450.0	1 045.5	—	68.3
Value of total building	\$'000	1 052.3	712.2	1 325.0	4 014.0	1 788.0	1 659.3

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

BARKLY REGION



1.11 BARKLY REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tableland</i>	<i>Tennant Creek (T)</i>	<i>Tennant Creek - Bal</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>
Area	sq km	156 617	24	127 007	283 648
Population					
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	1 002	3 065	1 882	5 949
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	1 015	3 267	1 845	6 127
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	-1.3	-6.2	2.0	-2.9
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	1 064	3 694	1 796	6 554
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	-1.2	-3.7	0.9	-1.9
Age range of population 30 June 2001p					
0-4 years	no.	89	293	218	600
5-14 years	no.	192	529	438	1 159
15-44 years	no.	551	1 461	915	2 927
45-64 years	no.	143	656	258	1 057
65 years and over	no.	27	126	53	206
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>1 002</i>	<i>3 065</i>	<i>1 882</i>	<i>5 949</i>
Dependency ratio	%	44.4	44.8	60.4	49.3
Median age, June 2001	no.	24.3	30.3	22.0	26.4
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	18	78	37	133
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	7	20	8	35
Indigenous population, Census 2001					
Age range of population					
0-4 years	no.	55	138	184	377
5-14 years	no.	140	287	383	810
15-44 years	no.	267	561	718	1 546
45-64 years	no.	64	145	177	386
65 years and over	no.	12	45	43	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>1 176</i>	<i>1 505</i>	<i>3 219</i>
Dependency ratio	%	62.5	66.6	68.2	66.6
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001					
Unemployed persons	no.	31	117	60	208
Unemployment rate	%	4.9	6.3	9.2	6.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	627	1 851	651	3 129
Building approvals, 2000-01(c)					
New houses	no.	12	11	—	23
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 844.0	1 922.4	—	3 766.4
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	50.6	—	50.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	201.7	—	201.7
Value of total building	\$'000	1 844.0	2 174.7	—	4 018.7

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — BARKLY REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 554	6 549	6 334	6 289	6 127	5 949
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 048	1 010	967	940	910	884
15–64 years	no.	2 294	2 314	2 250	2 240	2 181	2 097
65 years and over	no.	122	127	120	130	113	110
Total males	no.	3 464	3 451	3 337	3 310	3 204	3 091
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 014	1 009	983	954	924	875
15–64 years	no.	1 982	1 995	1 924	1 918	1 908	1 887
65 years and over	no.	94	94	90	107	91	96
Total females	no.	3 090	3 098	2 997	2 979	2 923	2 858
Dependency ratio	%	53.3	52.0	51.7	51.3	49.8	49.3
Births, calendar year	no.	139	155	126	118	133	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	26	50	39	36	35	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	149	120	154	208
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	4.0	5.3	6.6
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	2 890	2 984	2 926	3 129
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	14	18	47	23	33	23
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 200.0	1 923.0	6 044.3	2 900.2	4 404.2	3 766.4
New other residential building	no.	7	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	240.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	368.7	364.0	160.9	628.8	348.2	50.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	1 031.5	2 176.0	665.5	308.6	830.7	201.7
Value of total building	\$'000	2 840.0	4 463.0	6 870.7	3 837.7	5 583.1	4 018.7

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — BARKLY REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
TABLELAND							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 064	1 062	1 022	1 054	1 015	1 002
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	151	152	156	157	158	155
15–64 years	no.	432	429	406	413	401	397
65 years and over	no.	23	24	18	31	18	17
<i>Total males</i>	no.	606	605	580	601	577	569
Females							
0–14 years	no.	145	148	147	145	137	126
15–64 years	no.	294	293	282	284	290	297
65 years and over	no.	19	16	13	24	11	10
<i>Total females</i>	no.	458	457	442	453	438	433
Dependency ratio	%	46.6	47.1	48.5	51.2	46.9	44.4
Births, calendar year	no.	19	18	6	16	18	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	4	10	7	3	7	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	17	16	20	31
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.9
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	579	598	587	627
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	1	5	15	6	—	12
Value of new houses	\$'000	75.0	500.0	1 584.5	721.0	—	1 844.0
New other residential building	no.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	100.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	68.7	—	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	130.0	133.0	68.4	285.0	—
Value of total building	\$'000	175.0	630.0	1 717.5	858.1	285.0	1 844.0
TENNANT CREEK (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	3 670	3 660	3 539	3 415	3 267	3 065
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	567	533	491	456	418	389
15–64 years	no.	1 273	1 293	1 261	1 224	1 172	1 079
65 years and over	no.	59	65	71	73	72	72
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 899	1 891	1 823	1 753	1 662	1 540
Females							
0–14 years	no.	544	531	502	479	462	433
15–64 years	no.	1 174	1 183	1 158	1 123	1 090	1 038
65 years and over	no.	53	55	56	60	53	54
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 771	1 769	1 716	1 662	1 605	1 525
Dependency ratio	%	50.0	47.8	46.3	45.5	44.4	44.8
Births, calendar year	no.	84	100	95	65	78	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	15	32	17	28	20	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	106	78	96	117
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	4.4	5.5	6.3
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 710	1 765	1 731	1 851
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	5	11	26	14	11	11
Value of new houses	\$'000	447.0	1 163.0	3 829.8	1 822.2	1 381.7	1 922.4
New other residential building	no.	4	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	140.0	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	368.7	304.0	110.9	223.1	71.7	50.6
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	1 031.5	2 046.0	532.5	240.2	545.8	201.7
Value of total building	\$'000	1 987.3	3 513.0	4 473.1	2 285.5	1 999.1	2 174.7

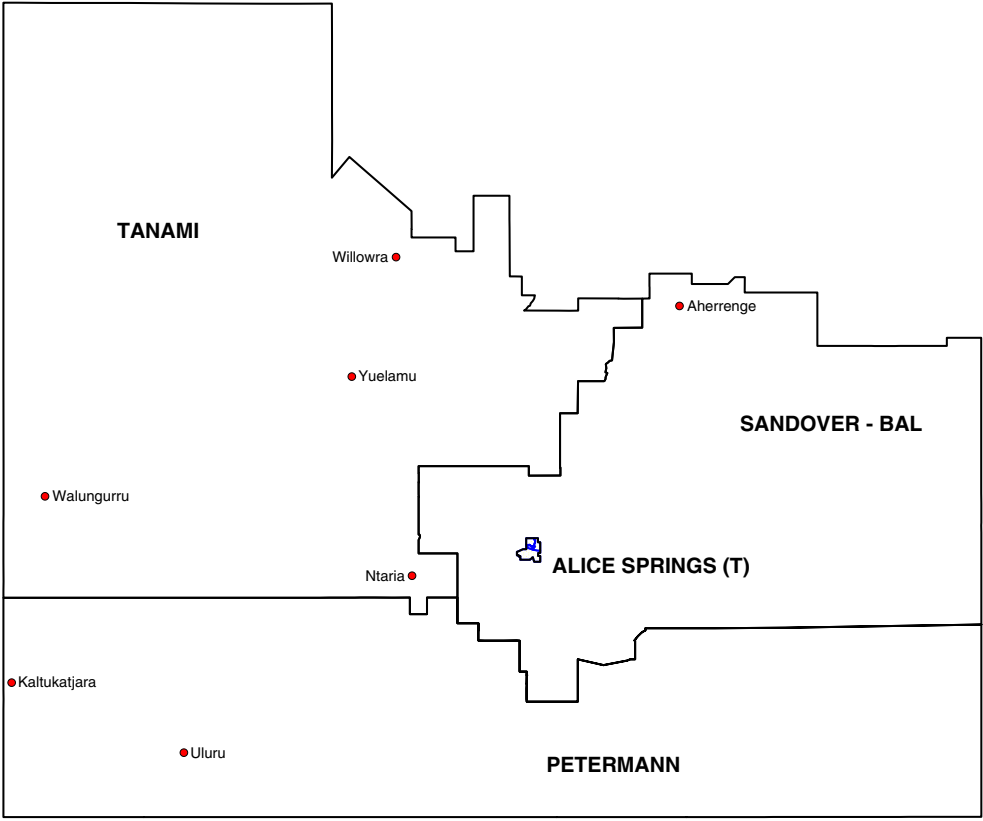
See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.12 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — BARKLY REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
TENNANT CREEK - BAL							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	1 820	1 827	1 773	1 820	1 845	1 882
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	330	325	320	327	334	340
15–64 years	no.	589	592	583	603	608	621
65 years and over	no.	40	38	31	26	23	21
<i>Total males</i>	no.	959	955	934	956	965	982
Females							
0–14 years	no.	325	330	334	330	325	316
15–64 years	no.	514	519	484	511	528	552
65 years and over	no.	22	23	21	23	27	32
<i>Total females</i>	no.	861	872	839	864	880	900
Dependency ratio	%	65.0	64.4	66.2	63.4	62.4	60.4
Births, calendar year	no.	36	37	25	37	37	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	7	8	15	5	8	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	26	27	38	60
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	4.3	6.3	9.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	601	620	608	651
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	8	2	6	3	22	—
Value of new houses	\$'000	678.0	260.0	630.0	357.0	3 022.5	—
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	—	60.0	50.0	337.0	276.5	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of total building	\$'000	678.0	320.0	680.0	694.0	3 299.0	—

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

CENTRAL REGION



1.13 CENTRAL REGION — SUMMARY

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Alice Springs (T)</i>	<i>Petermann</i>	<i>Sandover - Bal</i>	<i>Tanami</i>	<i>Central Region</i>
Area	sq km	424	167 896	136 464	241 788	546 572
Population						
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2001p	no.	26 990	2 900	3 462	6 225	39 577
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2000	no.	26 657	2 803	3 286	6 323	39 069
Annual growth rate 2000 to 2001	%	1.2	3.5	5.4	-1.5	1.3
Estimated resident population at 30 June 1996	no.	25 040	2 397	2 339	6 495	36 271
Annual growth rate 1996 to 2001(a)	%	1.5	3.9	8.2	-0.8	1.8
Age range of population 30 June 2001p						
0-4 years	no.	2 189	213	420	602	3 424
5-14 years	no.	4 435	386	774	1 280	6 875
15-44 years	no.	13 579	1 743	1 679	3 241	20 242
45-64 years	no.	5 682	473	473	834	7 462
65 years and over	no.	1 105	85	116	268	1 574
<i>Total</i>	no.	26 990	2 900	3 462	6 225	39 577
Dependency ratio	%	40.1	30.9	60.9	52.8	42.9
Median age, June 2001	no.	31.5	27.6	22.9	24.6	29.3
Births 2000, calendar year	no.	446	39	92	115	692
Deaths 2000, calendar year	no.	132	20	26	44	222
Indigenous population, Census 2001						
Age range of population						
0-4 years	no.	465	102	327	504	1 398
5-14 years	no.	927	251	671	1 123	2 972
15-44 years	no.	2 125	550	1 292	2 534	6 501
45-64 years	no.	581	158	305	564	1 608
65 years and over	no.	154	50	90	236	530
<i>Total</i>	no.	4 252	1 111	2 685	4 961	13 009
Dependency ratio	%	57.1	56.9	68.1	60.1	60.4
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr 2001						
Unemployed persons	no.	964	338	174	466	1 942
Unemployment rate	%	6.2	16.0	18.5	23.1	9.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	15 528	2 116	942	2 020	20 606
Building approvals, 2000-01(c)						
New houses	no.	61	—	2	—	63
Value of new houses	\$'000	7 497.4	—	218.3	—	7 715.7
New other residential building	no.	33	78	—	—	111
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	3 385.0	5 027.6	—	—	8 412.6
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	3 300.8	—	71.9	83.1	3 455.8
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	47 300.9	16 792.0	399.6	920.1	65 412.6
Value of total building	\$'000	61 484.0	21 819.6	689.7	1 003.2	84 996.5

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — CENTRAL REGION

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	36 271	37 103	37 634	38 470	39 069	39 577
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	5 131	5 185	5 191	5 224	5 241	5 324
15–64 years	no.	12 794	13 143	13 411	13 784	14 049	14 184
65 years and over	no.	584	592	601	664	704	735
<i>Total males</i>	no.	18 509	18 920	19 203	19 672	19 994	20 243
Females							
0–14 years	no.	4 928	4 975	5 006	4 961	4 963	4 975
15–64 years	no.	12 179	12 550	12 758	13 089	13 325	13 520
65 years and over	no.	655	658	667	748	787	839
<i>Total females</i>	no.	17 762	18 183	18 431	18 798	19 075	19 334
Dependency ratio	%	45.2	44.4	43.8	43.2	42.7	42.9
Births, calendar year	no.	718	703	706	653	692	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	166	212	176	196	222	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	952	1000	1296	1942
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	5.1	6.7	9.4
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	19 029	19 648	19 263	20 606
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	159	131	147	211	107	63
Value of new houses	\$'000	17 012.4	13 647.5	16 936.1	26 566.3	13 847.5	7 715.7
New other residential building	no.	73	130	154	34	18	111
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	5 878.0	9 177.5	14 883.3	2 609.0	1 690.9	8 412.6
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	4 396.5	4 286.7	4 004.9	4 340.9	4 171.4	3 455.8
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	21 246.4	17 093.7	10 169.6	46 016.2	14 921.0	65 412.6
Value of total building	\$'000	48 533.2	44 205.5	45 993.8	79 532.5	34 630.8	84 996.5

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — CENTRAL REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
ALICE SPRINGS (T)							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	25 040	25 655	26 053	26 345	26 657	26 990
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	3 384	3 409	3 388	3 396	3 395	3 424
15–64 years	no.	9 000	9 268	9 475	9 622	9 782	9 882
65 years and over	no.	396	415	439	478	508	549
<i>Total males</i>	no.	12 780	13 092	13 302	13 496	13 685	13 855
Females							
0–14 years	no.	3 270	3 298	3 298	3 233	3 221	3 200
15–64 years	no.	8 509	8 788	8 964	9 094	9 216	9 379
65 years and over	no.	481	477	489	522	535	556
<i>Total females</i>	no.	12 260	12 563	12 751	12 849	12 972	13 135
Dependency ratio	%	43.0	42.1	41.3	40.8	40.3	40.1
Births, calendar year	no.	522	458	465	450	446	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	96	124	109	114	132	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	600	562	683	964
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	3.8	4.7	6.2
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	14 340	14 806	14 517	15 528
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	132	102	88	124	70	61
Value of new houses	\$'000	14 288.4	10 669.5	10 585.5	15 002.7	9 175.9	7 497.4
New other residential building	no.	73	130	154	30	10	33
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	5 878.0	9 177.5	14 883.3	1 934.0	893.0	3 385.0
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	4 171.2	3 086.7	2 788.3	3 739.4	3 358.7	3 300.8
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	14 391.2	16 776.2	7 049.8	36 387.6	10 714.5	47 300.9
Value of total building	\$'000	38 728.8	39 710.0	35 306.9	57 063.7	24 142.1	61 484.0
PETERMANN							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 397	2 484	2 501	2 682	2 803	2 900
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	265	274	273	293	305	327
15–64 years	no.	954	995	1 012	1 091	1 137	1 165
65 years and over	no.	50	45	42	40	46	45
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 269	1 314	1 327	1 424	1 488	1 537
Females							
0–14 years	no.	233	250	249	263	270	272
15–64 years	no.	872	892	898	960	1 006	1 051
65 years and over	no.	23	28	27	35	39	40
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 128	1 170	1 174	1 258	1 315	1 363
Dependency ratio	%	31.3	31.6	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.9
Births, calendar year	no.	29	45	33	33	39	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	7	14	10	8	20	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	123	151	212	338
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	7.5	10.7	16.0
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 954	2 018	1 978	2 116
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	1	1	5	6	6	—
Value of new houses	\$'000	94.0	100.0	609.2	900.0	798.2	—
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	2	—	78
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	425.0	—	5 027.6
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	91.0	800.0	520.8	—	159.0	—
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	5 865.0	117.5	3 019.8	8 779.0	1 622.0	16 792.0
Value of total building	\$'000	6 050.0	1 017.5	4 149.8	10 104.0	2 579.2	21 819.6

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

1.14 TIME SERIES INDICATORS — CENTRAL REGION — *continued*

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001p
SANDOVER – BAL							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	2 339	2 552	2 811	3 094	3 286	3 462
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	418	450	490	526	557	578
15–64 years	no.	741	803	881	976	1 025	1 084
65 years and over	no.	39	40	45	48	53	55
<i>Total males</i>	no.	1 198	1 293	1 416	1 550	1 635	1 717
Females							
0–14 years	no.	401	446	500	548	585	616
15–64 years	no.	707	782	859	951	1 016	1 068
65 years and over	no.	33	31	36	45	50	61
<i>Total females</i>	no.	1 141	1 259	1 395	1 544	1 651	1 745
Dependency ratio	%	61.5	61.0	61.6	60.6	61.0	60.9
Births, calendar year	no.	68	90	90	71	92	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	10	27	18	29	26	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	65	78	109	174
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	8.7	12.4	18.5
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	870	898	880	942
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	14	20	17	20	11	2
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 218.3	2 170.0	2 202.0	2 308.5	1 291.0	218.3
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	63.2	190.0	181.8	220.0	—	71.9
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	450.0	200.0	100.0	198.7	1 611.0	399.6
Value of total building	\$'000	1 731.5	2 560.0	2 483.8	2 727.2	2 902.0	689.7
TANAMI							
Population							
Estimated resident population at 30 June	no.	6 495	6 412	6 269	6 349	6 323	6 225
Age range of population 30 June							
Males							
0–14 years	no.	1 064	1 052	1 040	1 009	984	995
15–64 years	no.	2 099	2 077	2 043	2 095	2 105	2 053
65 years and over	no.	99	92	75	98	97	86
<i>Total males</i>	no.	3 262	3 221	3 158	3 202	3 186	3 134
Females							
0–14 years	no.	1 024	981	959	917	887	887
15–64 years	no.	2 091	2 088	2 037	2 084	2 087	2 022
65 years and over	no.	118	122	115	146	163	182
<i>Total females</i>	no.	3 233	3 191	3 111	3 147	3 137	3 091
Dependency ratio	%	55.0	53.9	53.7	51.9	50.8	52.8
Births, calendar year	no.	99	110	118	99	115	n.a.
Deaths, calendar year	no.	53	47	39	45	44	n.a.
Labour force, DEWR(b), December qtr							
Unemployed persons	no.	n.a.	n.a.	164	210	292	466
Unemployment rate	%	n.a.	n.a.	8.8	10.9	15.5	23.1
Persons in the labour force	no.	n.a.	n.a.	1 865	1 926	1 888	2 020
Building approvals, year ended 30 June(c)							
New houses	no.	12	8	37	61	20	—
Value of new houses	\$'000	1 411.7	708.0	3 539.4	8 355.1	2 582.3	—
New other residential building	no.	—	—	—	2	8	—
Value of new other residential building	\$'000	—	—	—	250.0	797.9	—
Alteration/addition to residential building	\$'000	71.1	210.0	514.0	381.5	653.7	83.1
Value of non-residential building	\$'000	540.2	—	—	651.0	973.5	920.1
Value of total building	\$'000	2 022.9	918.0	4 053.4	9 637.6	5 007.4	1 003.2

See end of chapter for footnotes and data sources.

FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES FOR CHAPTER 1 TABLES

FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER 1 TABLES

- (a) Average annual growth rate.
- (b) See Glossary.
- (c) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals shown.
- (d) Crude rate per 1,000 population.
- (e) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

SOURCES FOR CHAPTER 1 TABLES

ABS data available on request. 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

ABS data available on request. *Building Approvals, Northern Territory*, cat. no. 8731.7

ABS data available on request. *Demography, Australia*, cat. no. 3101.0

Births, Australia, 2000, cat. no. 3301.0

Building Activity, Northern Territory, cat. no. 8752.7

Deaths, Australia, 2000, cat. no. 3302.0

Demography, Northern Territory, 2000, cat. no. 3311.7

Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory, 30 June 2001, cat. no. 3235.7.80.001

Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand 1991–2001, cat. no. 3218.0

Small Area Labour Markets, December Quarter 2001, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR)

CHAPTER 2

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Territory (NT) was originally part of the colony of New South Wales, later becoming part of South Australia after the British Government handed it over in 1863. On 1 January 1911, the South Australian Government surrendered the NT to the Commonwealth Government, which took over all the assets and liabilities of the NT. This arrangement continued until 1978 when the Commonwealth Parliament enacted legislation making the NT self-governing from 1 July 1978.

LAND

The NT has a total area of 1,346,200 square kilometres (sq km), which represents about 17% of Australia's landmass. The land extends approximately 1,610 kilometres from north to south and 934 kilometres from east to west, with approximately 80% lying north of the Tropic of Capricorn (although only about 25% of this area is 'tropical').

Parks In the NT there are over 90 designated parks, reserves, protected and other conservation areas. This does not include Kakadu and Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Parks, which are jointly managed by the traditional owners and Parks Australia North. Uluru–Kata Tjuta and Kakadu National Parks are World Heritage listed for their outstanding cultural and natural values and are principal destinations for visitors to the NT.

Land Claims Land is central to the culture and values of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In response to a 1992 decision by the High Court of Australia, the Commonwealth Government introduced the *Native Title Act 1993*. The legislation recognises Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples' property and cultural rights; the rights of land developers (miners, pastoralists, etc.) who need access to land and certainty of title; and the rights of state and territory Governments who need to manage land resources. Land rights legislation in the NT is enacted under the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976*. Land is acquired through a claims process and all claims could be made up until June 1997 on unalienated Crown land only on the basis of 'traditional ownership'. At 22 February 2002 the total area granted or subject to claims was 722,655 sq km, approximately 54% of the NT.

CLIMATE

In the tropical north (Top End), the annual seasonal pattern alternates between wet and dry seasons of variable length and intensity, related to the strength of the monsoon. The wet season officially runs from 1 October to 30 April and the dry season from 1 May to 30 September. By contrast the southern part (Centre) of the NT is relatively dry for most of the year and experiences cool winters and hot summers.

About the coast there is little variation in mean monthly temperatures throughout the year. Across the north of the NT temperatures are highest early in the wet season, while in the south temperatures during summer are hot and often exceed 40 degrees Celsius, January being the hottest month. Throughout the NT the coldest months are June and July.

CLIMATE *continued*

In the Top End of the NT, relative humidity is highest during the wet season (averaging between 70% and 85% at 9.00 am) and lowest at the height of the dry season (averaging between 55% and 70% at 9.00 am). In contrast, relative humidity in the Centre is generally highest in June and lowest in spring and summer.

2.1 CLIMATE 2001

	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
DARWIN														
Mean daily maximum temp	°C	31.8	31.3	31.6	32.6	31.5	31.7	30.6	31.2	33.1	33.8	33.9	32.5	32.1
Mean daily minimum temp	°C	24.9	24.9	24.6	24.0	20.8	21.2	19.7	18.8	22.9	25.4	24.9	25.6	23.1
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	82	84	81	70	61	56	62	66	71	71	73	73	70.8
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	72	77	69	51	37	35	33	36	50	52	61	68	53.4
Maximum wind gust	km/h	61	89	63	63	46	50	54	55	50	52	81	87	89
Number of days with thunder	no.	22	17	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	17	108
Total monthly rainfall	mm	262.8	429.4	293.4	47.2	7.4	—	26.6	—	—	30.4	164.6	182.0	1443.8
NHULUNBUY														
Mean daily maximum temp	°C	31.1	30.5	31.3	29.7	29.6	28.6	27.5	28.3	30.4	32.5	33.7	33.3	30.5
Mean daily minimum temp	°C	24.3	24.5	24.4	23.9	21.7	22.4	19.6	17.8	19.9	22.0	23.8	24.9	22.4
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	81	85	82	80	61	70	67	62	65	63	65	69	70.8
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	75	76	72	75	58	66	62	55	58	55	59	64	64.6
Maximum wind gust	km/h	48	68	54	65	55	58	58	55	52	48	58	65	68
Number of days with thunder	no.	11	7	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	50
Total monthly rainfall	mm	314.6	480.8	190.0	529.2	5.0	33.4	61.0	4.2	—	1.2	17.4	140.6	1777.4
KATHERINE														
Mean daily maximum temp	°C	34.0	33.3	33.7	33.7	31.5	30.9	30.4	31.5	36.0	36.8	36.3	35.6	33.6
Mean daily minimum temp	°C	24.0	24.3	23.9	20.4	13.9	16.1	14.8	12.7	20.2	24.5	24.3	24.5	20.3
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	83	87	80	71	61	61	61	52	55	68	71	76	68.8
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	58	65	60	41	27	33	27	21	25	38	45	53	41.1
Maximum wind gust	km/h	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Number of days with thunder	no.	15	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	32
Total monthly rainfall	mm	539.9	308.8	170.0	16.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	123.8	238.6	122.8	1520.9
TENNANT CREEK														
Mean daily maximum temp	°C	35.0	33.0	31.2	30.5	26.5	25.1	23.9	26.5	31.3	32.7	35.2	36.7	30.6
Mean daily minimum temp	°C	23.7	24.0	21.6	18.9	14.0	13.9	12.2	12.8	18.3	20.5	23.0	24.6	19.0
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	62	68	64	36	32	45	42	25	27	38	35	44	43.2
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	40	52	48	26	21	29	27	15	18	27	24	30	29.8
Maximum wind gust	km/h	84	76	65	61	58	59	59	63	59	67	71	102	102
Number of days with thunder	no.	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	12	41
Total monthly rainfall	mm	72.0	196.0	237.6	—	—	—	7.8	—	1.8	36.8	55.8	150.2	758.0
ALICE SPRINGS														
Mean daily maximum temp	°C	37.3	35.1	27.4	28.2	24.0	20.0	19.3	23.6	28.5	29.0	32.2	31.9	28.0
Mean daily minimum temp	°C	22.6	21.0	15.6	8.9	5.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	9.6	12.6	16.0	19.5	11.9
Mean 9 am relative humidity	%	42	49	69	45	51	79	76	45	31	41	40	59	52.3
Mean 3 pm relative humidity	%	27	34	48	24	26	37	40	21	20	32	28	44	31.8
Maximum wind gust	km/h	87	54	67	50	46	50	46	59	63	91	84	80	91
Number of days with thunder	no.	5	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	6	12	34
Total monthly rainfall	mm	251.4	6.0	127.8	0.2	—	27.6	29.8	—	1.4	37.2	76.0	183.8	741.2

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Rainfall During the wet season the northern part of the NT experiences periods of active monsoonal weather, often one or two months apart, although this may vary. Active monsoonal periods last for a few days to a week or more and are characterised by cloudy conditions with persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms.

All regions recorded lower wet season rainfall in 2001–02, with Nhulunbuy recording significantly less (59.1%) than the previous year. During the previous wet season heavy rainfall exceeding 500 mm was recorded at Nhulunbuy in April 2001 (529.2 mm) and Katherine in January 2001 (539.9 mm). In general April rainfall recordings are significantly lower than preceding wet season months (other than Nhulunbuy). Of all the regions, Darwin recorded the highest rainfall (1,235.2 mm) for the seven months of the 2001–02 wet season.

2.2 WET SEASON RAINFALL(a)

	Darwin	Nhulunbuy	Katherine	Tennant Creek	Alice Springs
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
2000					
October	77.4	19.2	122.2	31.8	34.0
November	68.8	136.8	121.0	159.8	47.4
December	205.6	233.0	205.2	249.8	28.0
2001					
January	262.8	314.6	539.9	72.0	251.4
February	429.4	480.8	308.8	196.0	6.0
March	293.4	190.0	170.0	237.6	127.8
April	47.2	529.2	16.8	—	0.2
2000–01 total	1 384.6	1 903.6	1 483.9	947.0	494.8
2001					
October	30.4	1.2	123.8	36.8	37.2
November	164.6	17.4	225.6	55.8	76.0
December	182.0	140.6	122.8	120.2	183.8
2002					
January	147.6	214.4	116.6	244.4	5.2
February	407.4	166.4	444.6	135.6	54.2
March	247.4	100.6	65.6	7.6	1.2
April	55.8	138.6	—	—	—
2001–02 total	1 235.2	779.2	1 099.0	600.4	357.6
Average annual wet season rainfall(b)	1 657.8	1 283.3	1 053.9	428.4	219.9

(a) 1 October through to 30 April.

(b) Average is based on the period since records have been collected: Darwin 1941; Nhulunbuy 1944; Katherine 1942; Tennant Creek 1969; and Alice Springs 1940.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

FLOODS

- 1998 Very heavy rainfall fell around Katherine during the period 25–28 January 1998 as ex-Tropical Cyclone Les transited the Top End. Les produced between 300 and 400 mm of rainfall during a 48 hour period over the Katherine area. Katherine experienced the worst flood in the township's history. The record breaking floods caused the deaths of four people, forced the evacuation of thousands and caused enormous damage and disruption to life as the town was swamped on Australia Day. The flooding was estimated to be a one in one-hundred and fifty-five year event.

The rainfall produced by Les resulted in major flooding in several catchments, including the Katherine/Daly, the Waterhouse/Roper and the Edith/Cullen/Fergusson. The flood waters from Katherine washed down the Katherine Daly river system into the Daly River and devastated the Daly River (Naiyu) community. The residents of Daly River had to be evacuated by helicopter. Like Katherine, the Daly River community also experienced the worst flood in memory, and the damage caused to property in the Daly River community was extensive. The flood in the Daly River community was estimated to be close to a one in one-hundred year event.

- 2001 The February 2001 floods on the Victoria River were caused by very heavy rains brought on by Tropical Cyclone Wylva which was preceded by Cyclone Winsome.

The floods recorded in the communities of Kalkaringi/Daguragu and Pigeon Hole were the highest ever recorded in these communities. The residents of Kalkaringi and Daguragu had to be evacuated to Katherine. The flood there was estimated to be a one in sixty year event.

The February 2001 flood on the McArthur River was also caused by very heavy rains brought on by Cyclone Wylva. The flood recorded in the Borroloola community was the highest ever recorded for the area and is estimated to be a one in thirty-five year event.

- 2002 The flood in Katherine which peaked on 14 February 2002 was estimated to be close to a 1 in 6–8 year event and in Naiyu (Daly River) the flooding which peaked on 23 February 2002 was close to a one in six year event.

On the Victoria River flooding occurred at Williams Crossing, Dashwood Crossing, Victoria River Highway Inn, Victoria River Highway Bridge and Coolibah. At Coolibah the flood which peaked on 24 February 2002 was estimated to be a one in eight to nine year event.

Major flooding occurred in the Upper Roper catchment at Beswick, Mataranka Resort and Djilkminggan and road access to these communities were cut. At Beswick the flood peaked on 14 February 2002 and was estimated to be a one in eighteen to twenty year event.

At Alice Springs flooding occurred both in December 2001 and February 2002. The highest peak event which occurred on 8 December 2001 was estimated to be a one in two to three year event.

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The resident population in the Northern Territory (NT) at June 2001 was estimated to be 200,019 with an average annual growth rate of 1.9% for the five years to June 2001. The NT population represents about 1% of Australia's total population of 19.5 million. With 17.5% of Australia's landmass the population density for the NT at June 2000 was 0.15 persons per square kilometre, lower than any other state/territory and significantly lower than the national average of 2.53 persons per square kilometre.

Components of growth

Territory population growth comprises natural increase (births less deaths), net overseas migration (immigration less emigration), and net interstate migration (arrivals less departures). In the year to June 2001, the estimated natural increase in the NT was 2,804. Together with the estimated net interstate migration loss of 1,664 and the overseas migration gain of 993, the estimated NT population grew by 1.3%. The Territory's younger age profile contributes to a relatively low death rate, while the large Indigenous population substantially contributes to the Territory's high birth rate.

3.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

	Population	Births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Crude birth rate(a)	Crude death rate(a)	Infant mortality rate(b)	Crude marriage rate(a)	Crude divorce rate(a)
	'000	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.					
1911	3.3	31	65	3	10	—	9.4	19.6	96.8	3.0	—
1916	4.8	74	122	3	19	—	15.6	25.6	40.5	4.0	—
1921	3.9	79	80	5	15	—	20.2	20.4	63.3	3.8	—
1926	3.9	73	64	5	14	—	18.5	16.2	68.5	3.6	—
1931	5.0	72	70	6	25	—	14.5	14.1	83.3	5.0	—
1936	5.3	113	60	3	41	—	21.3	11.3	26.5	7.7	—
1941	10.3	216	122	18	179	8	21.0	11.9	83.3	17.4	n.p.
1946	10.6	132	55	4	63	4	12.5	5.2	30.3	6.0	n.p.
1951	15.2	407	117	18	143	13	26.8	7.7	44.2	9.4	n.p.
1956	19.2	556	107	24	160	25	29.0	5.6	43.2	8.4	n.p.
1961	26.2	878	128	21	207	23	33.4	4.9	23.9	7.9	n.p.
1966(c)	57.0	1 769	537	134	312	58	31.0	9.4	75.7	5.5	n.p.
1971(d)	86.4	2 916	620	176	485	57	33.7	7.2	60.4	5.6	n.p.
1976	98.3	2 688	571	63	541	(e)423	27.3	5.8	23.4	5.5	n.p.
1981	123.4	3 109	832	73	719	393	25.2	6.7	23.5	5.8	n.p.
1986	154.4	3 315	661	53	759	381	21.5	4.3	16.0	4.9	2.5
1991	165.9	3 599	802	51	890	419	21.7	4.8	14.2	5.4	2.5
1992(f)	168.1	3 742	776	58	860	409	22.3	4.6	15.5	5.1	2.4
1993	170.7	3 603	765	55	806	382	21.1	4.5	15.3	4.7	2.2
1994	173.4	3 626	776	41	765	400	20.9	4.5	11.3	4.4	2.3
1995	177.6	3 766	813	50	797	432	21.2	4.6	13.3	4.5	2.4
1996	181.8	3 562	758	41	787	486	19.6	4.2	11.5	4.3	2.7
1997	187.4	3 588	891	45	786	416	19.1	4.8	12.5	4.2	2.2
1998	190.9	3 641	871	45	815	457	19.1	4.6	12.4	4.3	2.4
1999	194.2	3 576	832	42	885	409	18.4	4.3	11.7	4.6	2.1
2000	197.4	3 685	909	43	861	455	18.7	4.6	11.7	4.4	2.3
2001p	200.0	3 822	872	38	781	447	19.1	4.4	9.9	3.9	2.2

(a) Crude rate per 1,000 population.

(b) Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

(c) Birth, death, marriage and divorce events of 'full-blood Aborigines', where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966.

(d) From 1971, births, deaths and infant deaths are on a State of usual residence basis, while data for earlier years are on a State of registration basis.

(e) The *Family Law Act 1975*, repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

(f) For years prior to 1992, details relate to estimated mean resident population for year ended 31 December. For 1992 and later years details relate to the estimated resident population at 30 June.

Source: *Demography, Northern Territory, 2000* (ABS cat. no. 3311.7), *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2001* (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

Regional growth At 30 June 2001, more than half of the Territory's population lived in Darwin SD and Environs (55.1%) which had an average annual growth rate of 2.4% for the 5 years to June 2001. Palmerston-East Arm Statistical Subdivision (SSD) contributed significantly to the Darwin SD and Environs growth with an average annual growth rate of 11.4% for the 5 years to June 2001, and a 6.7% increase in 2000–01. The major regional centres of Alice Springs, Katherine, and Tennant Creek accounted for another 19.5% of the NT population. Population growth was unevenly spread outside Darwin SD and Environs, with a decrease in the populations of Coomalie, Jabiru, South Alligator, Groote Eylandt, Katherine, Tableland, Tennant Creek and Tanami.

3.2 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION – 30 JUNE

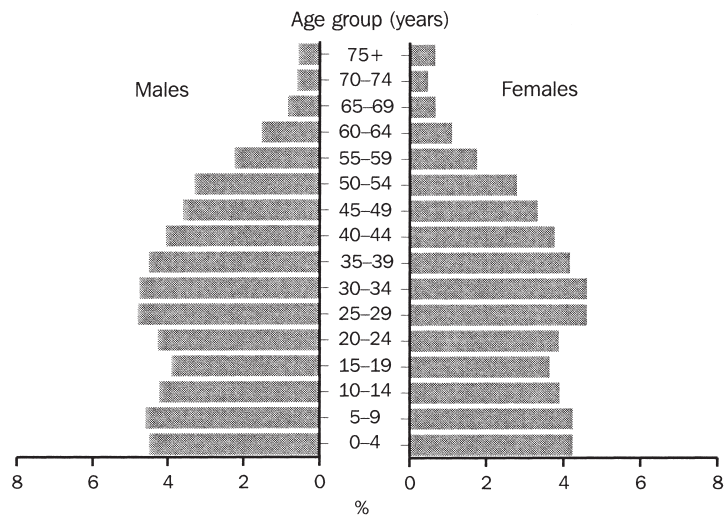
	1996	2001 ^p	Change 1996–2001(a)	Proportion of total 2001 population
	no.	no.	%	%
Darwin SD and Environs				
Darwin City SSD	68 889	69 698	0.2	34.8
Palmerston-East Arm SSD	13 343	22 753	11.3	11.4
Litchfield Shire SSD	13 597	15 740	3.0	7.9
Finniss SSD	1 838	1 934	1.0	1.0
Total Darwin SD and Environs	97 667	110 125	2.4	55.1
Darwin Region Balance				
Bathurst-Melville	2 143	2 461	2.8	1.2
Jabiru (T)	1 457	1 161	-4.4	0.6
South Alligator	738	731	-0.2	0.4
West Arnhem	4 073	4 699	2.9	2.3
Daly	3 541	3 764	1.2	1.9
Total Darwin Region Balance	11 952	12 816	1.4	6.4
East Arnhem Region				
East Arnhem - Bal	6 261	7 524	3.7	3.8
Groote Eylandt	2 701	2 641	-0.4	1.3
Nhulunbuy	3 759	3 918	0.8	2.0
Total East Arnhem Region	12 721	14 083	2.1	7.0
Katherine Region				
Elsley - Bal	2 121	2 161	0.4	1.1
Gulf	2 690	3 364	4.6	1.7
Katherine (T)	9 443	8 965	-1.0	4.5
Victoria	2 424	2 979	4.2	1.5
Total Katherine Region	16 678	17 469	0.9	8.7
Barkly Region				
Tableland	1 064	1 002	-1.2	0.5
Tennant Creek (T)	3 694	3 065	-3.7	1.5
Tennant Creek - Bal	1 796	1 882	0.9	0.9
Total Barkly Region	6 554	5 949	-1.9	3.0
Central Region				
Alice Springs	25 040	26 990	1.5	13.5
Petermann	2 397	2 900	3.9	1.4
Sandover - Bal	2 339	3 462	8.2	1.7
Tanami	6 495	6 225	-0.8	3.1
Total Central Region	36 271	39 577	1.8	19.8
Northern Territory	181 843	200 019	1.9	100.0

(a) Average annual growth rate.

Source: Regional Population Growth, 2000–01 (ABS cat. no. 3218.0).

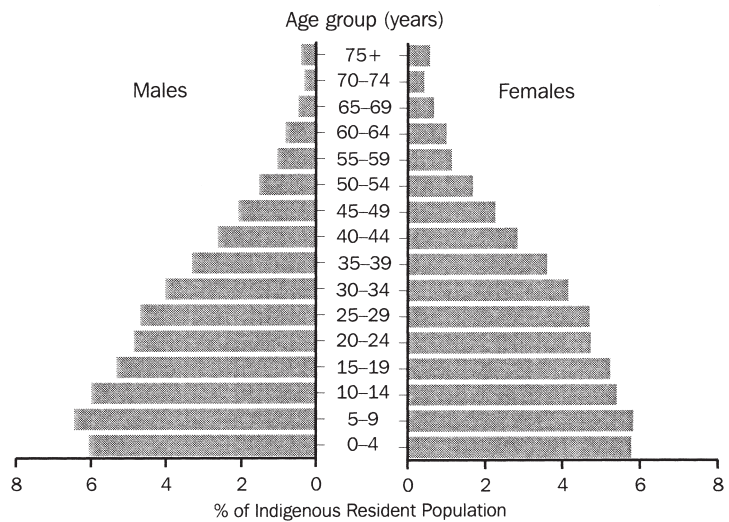
Sex distribution	<p>Males continued to significantly outnumber females in the NT, with 109 males for every 100 females at 30 June 2001, (98 males for every 100 females nationally). At 30 June 2001, females outnumbered males in only 6 of the 64 NT Statistical Local Areas (SLAs):</p> <p>Alice Springs (T) - Larapinta, Sandover-Balance, Tiwi, Moulden, Brinkin and Woodroffe.</p>
Age distribution	<p>Over the last 10 years the age structure of the NT population has remained quite different from that of the total Australian population. At 30 June 2001 the NT had the highest proportion of people aged 14 years and under of any state or territory (25.7% compared with 20.5% nationally). The NT also had the highest proportion of people aged 20–34 years compared to any state or territory (26.9% compared with 21.5% nationally). In contrast it had the lowest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (3.8% compared with 12.5% nationally).</p> <p>With the exception of Darwin SD and Environs, people aged 14 years and younger represented over a quarter of all of the NT Regions population. The SLAs of Sandover–Balance, West Arnhem, East Arnhem–Balance and Tennant Creek–Balance had even higher proportions of young people with a third or more of these populations in the 0 to 14 year age group. These SLAs have large proportions of Indigenous people.</p> <p>The median age of people in the Territory (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) at June 2001 was 29.6 years, six years younger than the national median age of 35.7 years.</p>
Indigenous population	<p>The estimated resident Indigenous population in the NT at June 2001 was 57,550 which comprises around 29% of the NT's population, compared with around 2% nationally. As at June 2001, it is estimated that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples comprised about 40% of the NT population that were aged 14 years and under, about 25% of the population that were aged 15 to 64 years and about 22% of the population aged 65 years and over.</p>

3.3 NT AGE STRUCTURE, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION – 30 JUNE 2001



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Northern Territory, June 2001 (ABS cat. no. 3235.7.55.001).

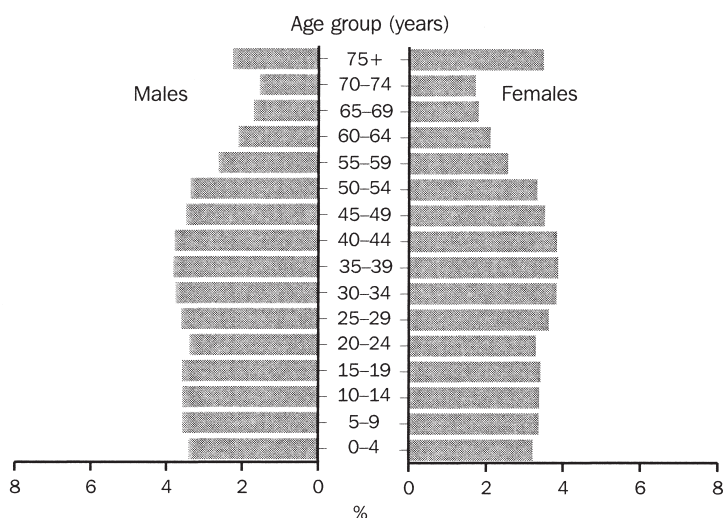
3.4 NT INDIGENOUS POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, PRELIMINARY – 30 JUNE 2001(a)



(a) Indigenous ERP at 30 June 2001 will be subject to revision in 2003.

Source: ABS data available on request, Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand, 1991-2001 (ABS cat. no. 3218.0).

3.5 AUSTRALIAN AGE STRUCTURE, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION – 30 JUNE 2001

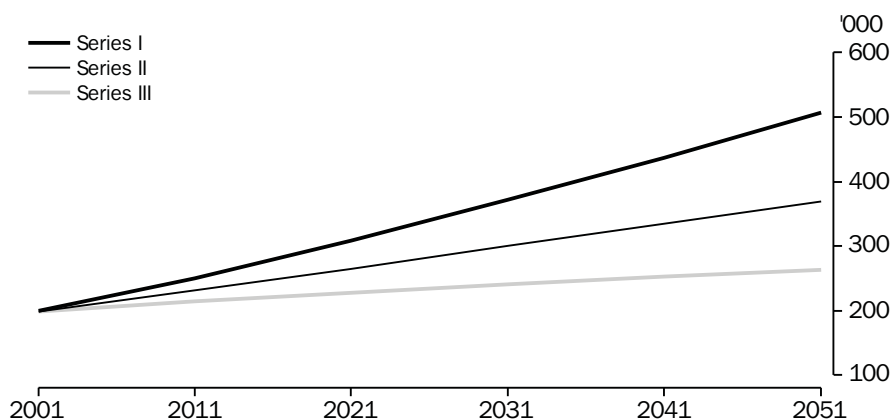


Source: Population by Age and Sex, Australia, June 2001
(ABS cat. no. 3235.0.55.001).

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

A combination of assumptions of future levels of births, deaths and migration is used to illustrate the possible size, structure and distribution of the NT's population over the next twenty years (see Glossary). The following population projections are based on the 1999 estimated resident population, which has not been revised to take into account new data from the 2001 Census. Based on the medium series, which assumes low fertility, medium net overseas migration and medium net internal migration, the NT's population is projected to grow to 231,259 in 2011 and to 265,024 in 2021.

3.6 PROJECTED POPULATION AT 30 JUNE

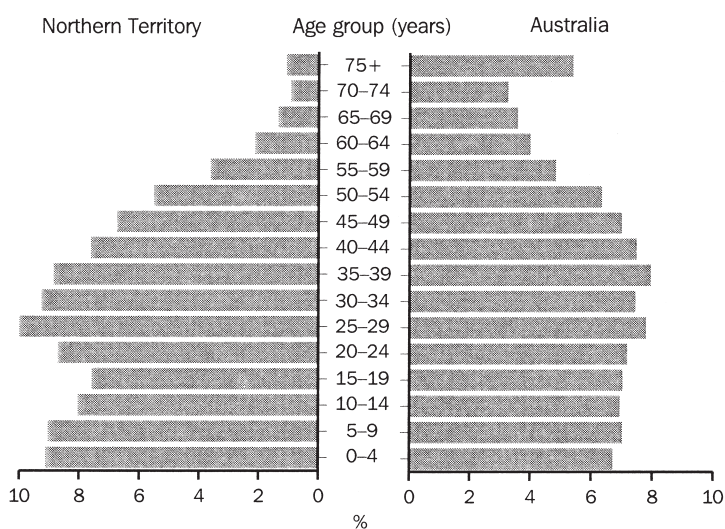


Source: *Demography, Northern Territory, 2000* (ABS Cat. no. 3311.7)

Age and sex The NT's population will continue to age but at a slower rate than Australia's population as a whole. The median age of the NT's population is projected to increase from 28.6 years in 1999 to between 31.9 and 32.7 years in 2021. In contrast, the median age of all Australians is projected to increase more rapidly, rising from 34.9 years to between 40.3 and 41.5 years in 2021.

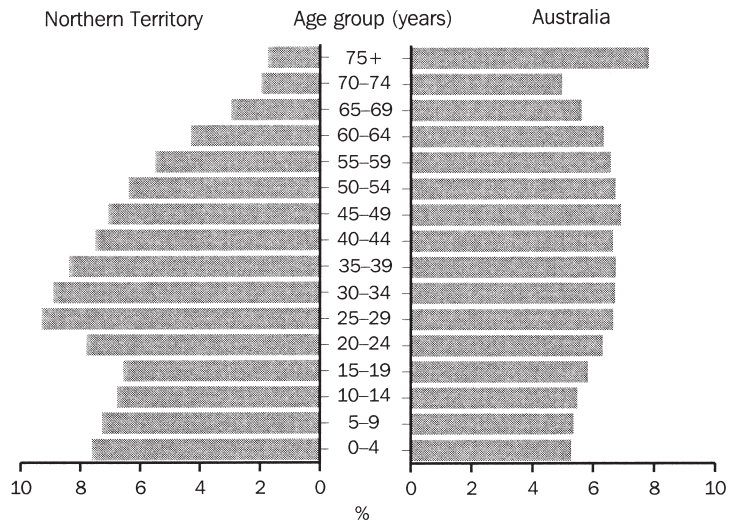
The proportion of the population aged 14 years and under is projected to decline from 26.0% in 1999 to between 22% and 23% by 2021, while the proportion of the population aged 15–64 years is expected to increase from 70.5% to 70–72% over the same period. In contrast, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to double from 3.5% in 1999 to 6–7% by 2021.

3.7 NT AND AUSTRALIA ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE, 30 JUNE 1999



Source: Population Projections, Australia, 1999-2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0)

3.8 NT AND AUSTRALIA AGE STRUCTURE, PROJECTED AT 30 JUNE 2021



Source: Population Projections, Australia, 1999-2101 (ABS cat. no. 3222.0)

Regional population

The population of Darwin Statistical Division (SD) (which includes Darwin City, Palmerston-East Arm, Litchfield and Finniss) is projected to increase from 103,500 in 1999 to between 126,500 and 184,500 by 2021. Darwin SD is projected to experience stronger growth than the rest of the NT, resulting in the further concentration of the NT's population within the cities of Darwin and Palmerston and Litchfield Shire. By 2021, 56% to 60% of Territorians will be living in these areas compared to 54% in 1999.

Populations of inner city suburbs, such as City-Inner, Larrakeyah, Narrows and Stuart Park are projected to grow due to urban renewal in these areas. Lee Point - Leanyer Swamp is projected to experience the largest growth in Darwin SSD as it is assumed this area will be developed during the projection period. The population of Palmerston-East Arm is projected to double from 19,600 in 1999 to between 36,600 and 42,000 in 2021 as it continues to absorb much of the population increase in Darwin SD, primarily due to the limited land capacity in Darwin. As Palmerston nears capacity, it is expected that a new satellite city, called Weddell, will emerge in Litchfield between 2009 and 2019. Weddell could reach a population of between 2,900 and 27,700 by 2021. The population of Litchfield as a whole is projected to at least double, increasing from 15,400 in 1999 to between 29,400 and 59,500 in 2021.

Katherine and Tennant Creek are both projected to experience slow growth. Katherine could grow from 9,900 in 1999 to between 11,400 and 13,800 in 2021, while Tennant Creek could increase from 3,900 to between 4,100 and 5,200 over the same period. The population of Nhulunbuy is projected to decline slowly from 3,600 in 1999 to between 2,900 and 3,500 in 2021. In contrast, the population of Alice Springs is

Regional population projected to grow steadily in some projections, increasing from 25,500 in 1999 to between 27,600 and 30,900 in 2021, but declining slightly in other projections to 25,200 by 2021.

3.9 POPULATION PROJECTIONS(a), SELECTED YEARS, SERIES II(b)

	Age group (years)									Total males	Total females	Total persons
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+			
DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS												
1999	17 303	15 474	19 718	19 791	16 353	10 794	3 909	1 739	563	56 300	49 344	105 644
2001	17 623	15 981	20 306	20 528	16 965	12 024	4 478	1 925	579	58 453	51 956	110 409
2006	18 532	16 964	22 019	22 360	18 362	14 469	6 291	2 220	713	63 838	58 092	121 930
2011	19 460	18 067	23 791	23 830	19 957	16 139	8 651	2 778	917	69 457	64 133	133 590
2021	22 202	19 833	27 166	27 719	23 102	19 500	11 905	5 358	1 413	81 687	76 511	158 198
DARWIN REGIONAL BALANCE												
1999	2 770	2 173	2 709	2 018	1 356	765	393	149	76	6 506	5 903	12 409
2001	2 694	2 337	2 597	2 154	1 427	814	413	157	65	6 604	6 054	12 658
2006	2 606	2 520	2 509	2 354	1 593	997	496	162	75	6 874	6 438	13 312
2011	2 558	2 506	2 715	2 305	1 783	1 126	706	194	76	7 174	6 795	13 969
2021	2 584	2 351	2 884	2 502	1 932	1 391	1 055	402	93	7 785	7 409	15 194
EAST ARNHEM REGION												
1999	3 031	2 300	2 331	2 312	1 702	982	295	96	53	6 804	6 298	13 102
2001	3 008	2 388	2 291	2 313	1 753	1 089	314	94	57	6 878	6 429	13 307
2006	2 920	2 521	2 345	2 471	1 899	1 297	431	128	60	7 220	6 852	14 072
2011	2 777	2 615	2 468	2 599	2 049	1 466	652	151	67	7 590	7 254	14 844
2021	2 919	2 397	2 706	2 986	2 324	1 695	1 027	306	84	8 372	8 072	16 444
KATHERINE REGION												
1999	3 667	2 961	3 423	3 059	2 204	1 259	496	211	84	9 494	7 870	17 364
2001	3 583	3 139	3 241	3 296	2 373	1 357	526	213	76	9 660	8 144	17 804
2006	3 588	3 273	3 279	3 505	2 786	1 619	654	186	83	10 152	8 821	18 973
2011	3 612	3 313	3 538	3 501	3 062	1 935	836	202	88	10 666	9 421	20 087
2021	3 923	3 385	3 863	3 868	3 352	2 361	1 224	386	98	11 803	10 657	22 460
BARKLY REGION												
1999	1 403	1 218	1 351	1 042	810	604	277	89	45	3 615	3 224	6 839
2001	1 351	1 273	1 277	1 120	833	627	297	93	43	3 641	3 273	6 914
2006	1 258	1 327	1 284	1 192	938	731	379	104	40	3 779	3 474	7 253
2011	1 254	1 282	1 366	1 178	1 014	788	496	138	50	3 906	3 660	7 566
2021	1 295	1 286	1 396	1 252	1 077	895	639	188	65	4 156	3 937	8 093
CENTRAL REGION												
1999	6 803	5 951	7 323	6 694	5 256	3 229	1 339	578	193	19 177	18 189	37 366
2001	6 614	6 025	6 885	6 840	5 620	3 676	1 407	554	224	19 341	18 504	37 845
2006	6 244	6 132	6 857	7 008	6 139	4 505	1 859	535	182	20 026	19 435	39 461
2011	6 252	6 074	7 058	7 062	6 439	4 962	2 574	603	179	20 828	20 375	41 203
2021	6 510	6 100	7 271	7 503	6 807	5 632	3 393	1 194	225	22 510	22 125	44 635
NORTHERN TERRITORY												
1999	34 977	30 077	36 855	34 916	27 681	17 633	6 709	2 862	1 014	101 896	90 828	192 724
2001	34 873	31 143	36 597	36 251	28 971	19 587	7 435	3 036	1 044	104 577	94 360	198 937
2006	35 148	32 737	38 293	38 890	31 717	23 618	10 110	3 335	1 153	111 889	103 112	215 001
2011	35 913	33 857	40 936	40 475	34 304	26 416	13 915	4 066	1 377	119 621	111 638	231 259
2021	39 433	35 352	45 286	45 830	38 594	31 474	19 243	7 834	1 978	136 313	128 711	265 024

(a) 1999 figures are base population (ERP at 30 June 1999); 2001 to 2021 figures are projected populations.

(b) See Glossary.

Source: Data available on request. Population Projections, Northern Territory (ABS cat. no. 3222.7).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births Preliminary figures for 2001 show that there were 3,822 registered births in the NT, an increase from 2000 when there were 3,685 births registered for the year. The crude birth rate for 2000 was 18.7 births per 1,000 population, up from 18.4 in 1999 and significantly higher than the national rate of 13.0.

The peak age group for mothers giving birth in the NT remained 25 to 29 years in 2000 with 111.3 babies per 1,000 females, followed by 99.4 babies for females aged 30 to 34 years and 98.6 babies for females aged 20 to 24. The peak age group for the NT remained lower than the national peak age group of 30 to 34 years.

3.10 BIRTHS AND DEATHS — 2000

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Australia
Births									
Total births	no.	1 785	307	350	410	133	692	3 685	249 636
Total Indigenous births	no.	286	269	270	265	93	344	1 530	10 895
Proportion Indigenous births(b)	%	16.0	87.6	77.1	64.6	69.9	49.7	41.5	4.4
Deaths									
Total deaths	no.	374	90	60	100	35	222	909	128 291
Total Indigenous deaths	no.	56	82	56	73	26	147	450	2 127
Proportion Indigenous deaths(b)	%	15.0	91.1	93.3	73.0	74.3	66.2	49.5	1.7

(a) Includes births and deaths where usual residence was overseas, no fixed abode and Northern Territory undefined.

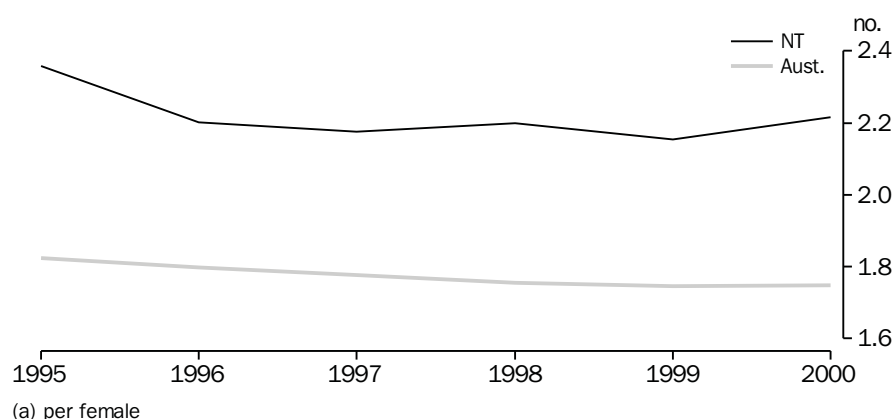
(b) Proportion based on total which includes Indigenous status not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request. Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0); Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

The fertility of females in the NT remained steady with an average of 2.2 babies per female for the fifth consecutive year. The NT's total fertility rate was higher than that in any other state or territory and well above the national rate of 1.8 babies per female.

The most significant differences between the age-specific fertility rates for the NT and those nationally were in the 15 to 19 year age group (69.6 babies per 1,000 females for the NT compared with 17.4 nationally) and the 20 to 24 year age group (98.6 compared with 56.5 respectively).

3.11 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



Source: *Demography, Northern Territory. 2000* (ABS cat. no. 3311.7)

Deaths In 2000 there were 909 deaths of persons usually resident in the NT registered throughout Australia. The crude death rate for 2000 was 4.6 deaths per 1,000 of total population, a decrease from 4.8 per 1,000 in 1990. After standardisation for age, the death rate increased to 8.9 deaths per 1,000 of total population in 2000, which was above the national rate of 5.7. The standardised death rate for males in the NT was 10.8 per 1,000 population compared to 7.0 for females.

There were 43 infant deaths registered in the NT in 2000. The infant mortality rate declined substantially from 15.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 11.7 deaths in 2000, but remained significantly higher than the national rate of 5.2.

Indigenous population Of the 3,685 births registered, there were 1,530 (41.5%) Indigenous births in the NT in 2000. There were 13.0% more Indigenous births in 2000 compared with 1995.

Over the five year period 1995 to 2000, the peak age group for Indigenous women giving birth was 20 to 24 years followed by women aged 15 to 19 years. The fertility rate for Indigenous women aged 20 to 24 years declined by 11% (from 168.9 births per 1,000 in 1995 to 150.2 in 2000) but increased by 4% for women aged 15 to 19 years (from 141.8 in 1995 to 147.2 in 2000).

The most significant differences between the age-specific birth rates for Indigenous women and those for all women in the NT in 2000 were in the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year age groups (147.2 and 150.2 for Indigenous women compared with 69.6 and 98.6 for all women in the NT respectively).

Of the 909 deaths registered in the NT in 2000, there were 450 (49.5%) Indigenous deaths, with 120.6 Indigenous male deaths for every 100 Indigenous female deaths. Of the 43 infant deaths recorded in the NT in 2000, 35 (81.4%) were Indigenous infant deaths.

Indigenous population <i>continued</i>	In 2000 the median age at death in NT was 46.2 years for Indigenous males and 54.0 years for Indigenous females. These ages are considerably lower than the median age at death for the non-Indigenous NT population of 61.1 years for males and 63.0 years for females and significantly lower than for the national median age at death of 75.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females.
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CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Birthplace	The 2001 Census of Population and Housing shows that 14.5% of the Territory's population were born overseas, compared to 15.5% in the 1996 Census. Nationally, the 2001 Census shows that 21.9% of Australians were born overseas. The largest groups of overseas born persons in the NT were those born in the England (3.2%) and New Zealand (1.8%), reflecting a similar national pattern. The NT had higher proportions of persons born in the Philippines and United States of America than Australia as a whole.
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The proportion of persons born overseas varied between regions with Darwin SD and Environs the highest at 18.7%, and Darwin Region Balance the lowest at 4.8%.

3.12 COUNTRY OF BIRTH — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of Northern Territory population(b)	Proportion of Australian population(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Australia	79 065	12 235	11 586	16 036	5 335	32 289	157 959	77.9	72.6
Overseas born									
England	4 196	169	206	459	133	1 276	6 549	3.2	4.5
New Zealand	2 350	104	195	228	74	662	3 671	1.8	1.9
Philippines	1 372	16	45	118	22	150	1 745	0.9	0.6
United States of America	328	20	12	43	4	828	1 242	0.6	0.3
Germany	668	61	30	77	40	213	1 096	0.5	0.6
Greece	1 031	7	13	7	7	25	1 090	0.5	0.6
East Timor	992	—	—	4	—	15	1 011	0.5	0.1
Scotland	672	21	31	53	20	183	1 001	0.5	0.7
Indonesia	594	7	21	6	4	96	731	0.4	0.3
Netherlands	456	22	15	66	17	138	717	0.4	0.4
Papua New Guinea	446	17	36	32	10	85	630	0.3	0.1
Malaysia	518	8	15	40	7	38	626	0.3	0.4
Italy	402	22	6	29	10	107	579	0.3	1.2
Viet Nam	473	5	4	11	—	43	556	0.3	0.8
India	413	13	14	10	6	63	523	0.3	0.5
Thailand	383	3	11	15	9	21	442	0.2	0.1
Ireland	234	5	20	22	6	69	364	0.2	0.3
South Africa	201	14	21	24	11	74	352	0.2	0.4
China(c)	317	3	—	9	3	19	351	0.2	0.8
Overseas born, all other countries	4 341	134	256	216	95	942	6 067	3.0	7.3
Total overseas born	20 387	651	951	1 469	478	5 047	29 343	14.5	21.9
Not stated	9 298	656	548	1 229	498	2 856	15 416	7.6	5.5
Total population	108 750	13 542	13 085	18 734	6 311	40 192	202 718	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes Off-shore and Migratory.

(b) Proportions based on total population which includes not stated category.

(c) Excludes Taiwan Province and Special Autonomous Regions of Hong Kong and Macau.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Language The 2001 Census shows that English was the main language spoken at home for 68.9% of all persons aged 5 years or over in the NT, compared with 79.9% nationally. In the NT, 31,275 (15.4%) persons reported that they spoke an Australian Indigenous language, which represented 49.6% of all persons who spoke a language other than English at home. Greek was the next highest language other than English reported in the NT (2,819 or 4.5% of all languages other than English spoken at home).

3.13 LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)		Australia	
							no.	%	no.	%
English	86 276	4 726	4 799	12 384	3 482	26 415	139 711	84.3	15 013 965	83.7
Australian Indigenous languages										
Australian Indigenous languages n.f.d.	472	1 670	1 156	871	451	889	5 509	99.5	10 697	98.1
Northern Aboriginal	522	5 612	5 571	376	26	11	12 118	99.8	12 423	99.6
Central Aboriginal	159	90	16	1 282	1 583	8 109	11 242	99.7	19 213	99.5
Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal	—	—	46	—	—	3	49	100.0	1 701	99.1
Torres Strait Island	31	3	3	3	—	—	40	91.7	1 560	97.9
West Coast Aboriginal	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	100.0	536	94.4
Eastern Aboriginal	6	—	3	—	—	—	9	100.0	611	95.4
Australian Creoles	66	160	378	1 694	4	3	2 305	99.5	4 241	98.0
<i>Total Australian Indigenous Languages</i>	1 259	7 535	7 173	4 226	2 064	9 015	31 275	99.7	50 982	98.9
Greek	2 713	9	20	9	13	52	2 819	54.9	263 717	49.4
Tagalog (Filipino)	940	9	29	83	12	98	1 190	7.8	78 878	8.5
Italian	697	36	18	35	9	173	983	44.2	353 605	41.5
Cantonese	743	7	3	20	6	45	824	25.9	225 306	19.5
German	483	51	18	62	25	155	800	17.5	76 443	19.0
Vietnamese	612	5	4	8	—	56	703	27.4	174 236	24.8
Indonesian	610	8	20	8	3	19	674	32.6	38 725	14.1
Hakka	611	—	—	—	3	—	614	28.5	7 449	20.0
Portuguese	474	—	3	—	—	21	498	26.1	23 684	21.8
Mandarin	374	3	—	6	—	36	422	19.9	139 287	11.9
Thai	349	3	8	19	3	11	393	20.1	17 349	13.9
Netherlandic	208	9	9	29	6	57	321	17.7	40 188	14.4
French	216	15	6	12	3	51	312	25.4	39 643	23.8
Spanish	224	—	17	10	3	29	288	23.0	93 593	22.1
Other languages	2 622	78	182	139	67	523	3 648	24.2	1 205 278	26.3
Language spoken not stated/inadequately described	9 336	1 042	777	1 699	623	3 449	17 268	26.3	926 936	25.7
Total	108 747	13 536	13 086	18 749	6 322	40 205	202 743	77.9	18 769 264	72.6

(a) includes Off-shore and Migratory

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Religious affiliation The 2001 Census shows that 22.2% of the Territory's population identified an affiliation with the Western Catholic religion compared to 26.4% nationally. The 2001 Census also shows that 14.7% of the Territory's population identified an affiliation with the Anglican religion, compared to 20.7% nationally.

The NT had a higher proportion of its population who described themselves as having no religion than Australia as a whole (18.3% and 15.2% respectively).

3.14 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, 2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(a)</i>	<i>Proportion of Northern Territory population(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of Australian population(b)</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Western Catholic	26 512	5 204	1 235	3 142	798	7 756	45 059	22.2	26.4
No Religion, n.f.d.	23 168	1 369	1 317	3 277	956	6 636	37 179	18.3	15.2
Anglican	16 647	1 432	2 634	3 387	699	4 530	29 721	14.7	20.7
Uniting Church	7 030	2 585	4 448	990	331	2 433	17 910	8.8	6.7
Lutheran	1 596	80	70	252	175	6 657	8 861	4.4	1.3
Baptist	1 423	52	76	1 421	915	1 872	5 778	2.9	1.6
Presbyterian	2 373	127	111	363	92	747	3 879	1.9	3.3
Greek Orthodox	3 297	13	31	23	25	92	3 486	1.7	1.9
Buddhism	2 221	33	46	82	25	255	2 672	1.3	1.9
Aboriginal Evangelical Missions	288	121	11	886	1 145	221	2 672	1.3	—
Christian, not further defined	1 601	39	138	181	59	620	2 655	1.3	1.7
Religious belief, not further defined	1 668	98	93	228	49	493	2 648	1.3	1.2
Australian Aboriginal Traditional Religions	108	563	529	540	39	629	2 408	1.2	0.0
Islam	778	11	34	14	8	94	945	0.5	1.5
Pentecostal, not further defined	418	12	14	38	14	170	669	0.3	0.4
Salvation Army	388	17	22	53	11	119	616	0.3	0.4
Jehovah's Witnesses	391	3	9	48	—	76	527	0.3	0.4
Assemblies of God	176	57	28	162	9	63	498	0.2	0.2
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	269	—	12	41	20	100	442	0.2	0.3
Hinduism	332	6	3	10	—	79	430	0.2	0.5
Atheism	251	15	11	26	8	54	368	0.2	0.1
Seventh-Day Adventist	192	8	19	22	22	72	335	0.2	0.3
Churches of Christ (Conference)	128	7	15	34	4	57	251	0.1	0.3
Other Protestant, not further defined	190	7	8	10	—	32	250	0.1	0.1
Agnosticism	155	8	6	10	3	32	214	0.1	0.1
Judaism	99	3	7	6	—	34	149	0.1	0.4
All other Religions	1 124	63	65	95	26	358	1 761	0.9	2.4
Religion not stated/inadequately described	15 933	1 598	2 081	3 396	865	5 929	30 328	15.0	10.4
Total	108 756	13 531	13 073	18 737	6 298	40 210	202 711	100	100

(a) Includes off-shore areas and migratory.

(b) Proportions based on total population which includes not stated category.

Source: ABS data available on request. 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

Internet use

The 2001 Census shows that 30.8% of Territorians used the internet in the week before the Census, compared to 37.1% nationally. Internet use varied greatly between regions with Darwin SD and Environs having the highest proportion of persons who used the internet at 38.3% compared to Darwin Region Balance and Barkly with only 12.0% and 13.7% respectively.

3.15 INTERNET USE — 2001(a)

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>		<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>		<i>East Arnhem Region</i>		<i>Katherine Region</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
No	58 650	53.9	10 574	78.1	10 061	76.9	13 371	71.3
Yes								
at home	17 580	16.2	523	3.9	1 244	9.5	1 524	8.1
at work	8 197	7.5	379	2.8	390	3.0	845	4.5
elsewhere	5 060	4.7	455	3.4	158	1.2	594	3.2
at home and at work	8 453	7.8	231	1.7	500	3.8	692	3.7
at home and elsewhere	1 468	1.3	16	0.1	52	0.4	80	0.4
at work and elsewhere	302	0.3	7	0.1	5	—	32	0.2
at home, at work and elsewhere	619	0.6	18	0.1	18	0.1	47	0.3
Total	41 679	38.3	1 629	12.0	2 367	18.1	3 814	20.3
Not stated	8 431	7.8	1 334	9.9	652	5.0	1 558	8.3
Total	108 760	100.0	13 537	100.0	13 080	100.0	18 743	100.0

	<i>Barkly Region</i>		<i>Central Region</i>		<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>		<i>Australia</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
No	4 974	78.9	25 763	64.1	124 412	61.4	58.4
Yes							
at home	353	5.6	5 451	13.6	26 801	13.2	18.7
at work	171	2.7	2 041	5.1	12 383	6.1	5.4
elsewhere	114	1.8	1 383	3.4	7 871	3.9	3.8
at home and at work	182	2.9	2 048	5.1	12 221	6.0	6.5
at home and elsewhere	21	0.3	255	0.6	1 900	0.9	2.0
at work and elsewhere	3	—	66	0.2	426	0.2	0.2
at home, at work and elsewhere	21	0.3	142	0.4	891	0.4	0.5
Total	865	13.7	11 386	28.3	62 493	30.8	37.1
Not stated	468	7.4	3 056	7.6	15 824	7.8	4.5
Total	6 307	100.0	40 205	100.0	202 729	100.0	100.0

(a) The categories which refer to 'at work' are only applicable to persons aged 15 years and over. All other categories are applicable to all persons.

(b) NT total includes NT Off-Shore Areas & Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILIES

Household composition

From the 2001 Census, the average size of NT households was 3.0 persons, compared with an average of 2.6 for all Australian households, representing a decrease from 3.2 for the NT and 2.7 for all Australian households from the 1996 Census. Just under two-thirds (61.9%) of all NT households were Family households. The average size of households in East Arnhem, where 76.2% of households were Family households, was 4.5 persons; whereas the average for Darwin SD and Environs was 2.7 persons per household.

3.16 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)	Proportion of NT Households	Proportion of Aust Households
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Type of household									
Family household									
One family household	24 489	1 353	1 534	2 782	855	6 945	37 958	58.3	67.8
Two family household	377	301	284	236	100	399	1 697	2.6	0.9
Three family household	14	141	223	93	35	127	633	1.0	—
<i>Total family household</i>	<i>24 880</i>	<i>1 795</i>	<i>2 041</i>	<i>3 111</i>	<i>990</i>	<i>7 471</i>	<i>40 288</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>68.8</i>
Lone-person household	7 592	462	388	846	280	2 515	12 083	18.6	22.9
Group household	1 936	64	33	152	47	546	2 778	4.3	3.7
Visitor only	2 686	1 076	114	1 125	379	1 442	6 822	10.5	2.0
Other not classifiable(b)	1 975	144	101	206	140	520	3 086	4.7	2.6
Total	39 069	3 541	2 677	5 440	1 836	12 494	65 057	100.0	100.0
Average household size	2.7	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	—	—

(a) Includes Off-shore and Migratory.

(b) Includes those households that contained only persons aged under 15 years, households which were temporarily unoccupied at the time of the Census, but were normally occupied and households which could not be classified elsewhere due to insufficient information being provided on the Census form.

Source: ABS data available on request. 2001 Census of Housing and Population.

Family type Data from the 2001 Census shows that 49.0% of families in the NT were couple families with children, a decrease from the 1996 Census figure of 52.1%. This reflects a national trend where couple families with children have decreased from 49.6% of all families in 1996 to 47.0% of all families in 2001.

Couple families without children in the NT have increased to 31.4% of all families in 2001 from 28.6% in 1996, again reflecting the national trend where couple families without children increased to 35.7% in 2001 from 34.1% in 1996.

The proportion of one parent families in the NT has increased slightly to 17.8% of total families in 2001 from 17.5% of total families in 1996. Nationally, one parent families represented 15.4% of total families in 2001 compared to 14.5% of total families in 1996.

3.17 FAMILY TYPE(a) — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT families	Proportion of Aust families
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Couple family with									
children under 15	7 608	828	988	1 338	401	2 717	13 880	32.1	25.3
children under 15 &									
non-dependent children	440	180	187	148	57	298	1 310	3.0	1.7
dependent students (15–24)	734	15	56	43	14	145	1 005	2.3	3.6
dependent students (15–24) &									
non-dependent children	409	14	20	21	5	82	551	1.3	2.3
children under 15 & dependent									
students	1 126	60	93	115	36	300	1 730	4.0	4.8
children under 15 & dependent									
students & non-dependent									
children	186	34	42	31	12	73	378	0.9	0.9
non-dependent children	1 553	82	141	153	49	371	2 349	5.4	8.4
Total	12 056	1 213	1 527	1 849	574	3 986	21 203	49.0	47.0
Couple family without children	8 523	610	624	1 018	318	2 481	13 574	31.4	35.7
One parent family with									
children under 15	2 434	293	321	364	134	890	4 436	10.3	7.1
children under 15 &									
non-dependent children	200	86	111	68	22	151	638	1.5	0.6
dependent students (15–24)	309	3	9	19	11	63	418	1.0	1.3
dependent students (15–24) &									
non-dependent children	108	7	3	7	3	19	143	0.3	0.5
children under 15 & dependent									
students	300	19	22	30	10	70	451	1.0	1.1
children under 15 & dependent									
students & non-dependent									
children	38	12	17	11	4	17	99	0.2	0.2
non-dependent children	909	77	93	93	45	284	1 501	3.5	4.7
Total	4 298	497	576	592	229	1 494	7 686	17.8	15.4
Other family	408	58	44	74	41	163	788	1.8	1.8
Total	25 285	2 378	2 771	3 533	1 162	8 124	43 251	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes same sex couple families.

(b) NT total Includes Off-shore and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request. 2001 Census of Housing and Population.

CHAPTER 4

EMPLOYMENT

LABOUR FORCE

The twelve months from December 2000 to December 2001 has seen the Northern Territory's (NT's) labour force grow much faster than the total population, with the proportion of the population aged 15 years and over either employed or unemployed increasing from 69.6% to 74.2%. This has resulted in an increase in the trend unemployment rate at a time when the estimated number of employed persons has also shown strong growth.

Employed Persons Trend estimates show that at December 2001 there were 97,100 employed persons in the NT, 4,200 more than the number employed one year ago and 20,200 more than the number employed ten years before. Between December 1991 and December 2001 the number of employed persons in the Territory increased by 26.5%, while the total number of persons employed in Australia increased by 20.2% over the same period.

4.1 LABOUR FORCE ABS, TREND

	<i>Total employed</i>		<i>Total unemployed</i>		<i>Unemployment rate</i>		<i>Participation rate</i>	
	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>	<i>NT</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%
Dec 1991	7 665.7	76.9	852.5	8.2	10.0	9.7	63.0	72.0
Dec 1992	7 636.1	75.4	918.1	7.0	10.7	8.5	62.5	69.2
Dec 1993	7 801.7	74.4	903.1	5.7	10.4	7.1	62.9	66.8
Dec 1994	8 083.4	84.3	770.4	6.9	8.7	7.6	63.1	74.2
Dec 1995	8 332.5	85.4	737.3	6.3	8.1	6.8	63.7	71.4
Dec 1996	8 406.8	85.3	768.2	4.7	8.4	5.3	63.5	68.6
Dec 1997	8 513.4	90.6	736.5	4.3	8.0	4.6	63.1	70.7
Dec 1998	8 691.8	95.0	693.2	3.8	7.4	3.8	63.1	72.1
Dec 1999	8 929.1	92.0	633.0	4.2	6.6	4.3	63.3	69.0
Dec 2000	9 111.3	92.9	610.8	5.5	6.3	5.6	63.5	69.6
Dec 2001(a)	9 211.4	97.1	674.5	8.7	6.8	8.3	63.7	74.2

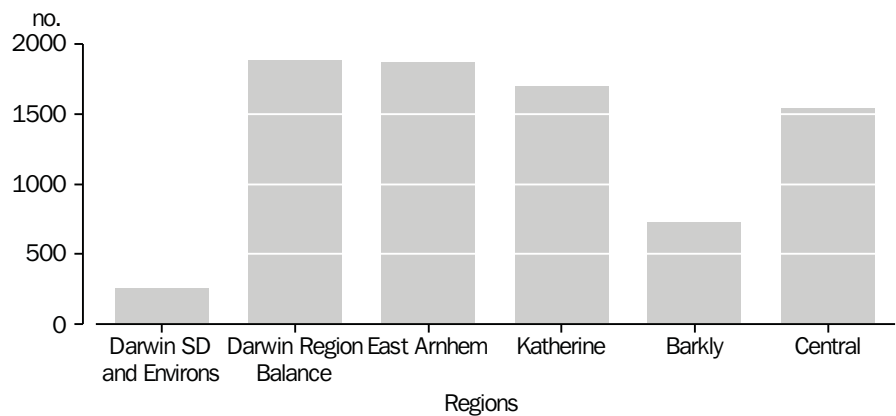
(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

There are two factors that need to be considered when analysing the NT Labour Force – participation in the Community Development Employment Scheme, (CDEP) and permanent defence force numbers.

CDEP The CDEP scheme, administered by ATSIC, provides much of the Indigenous employment in the Territory. Participants are considered to be employed and are included in Labour Force estimates. At December 2001 there were around 8,000 CDEP participants in the Territory, an increase from around 7,300 one year earlier.

4.2 CDEP PARTICIPANTS—DECEMBER 2001

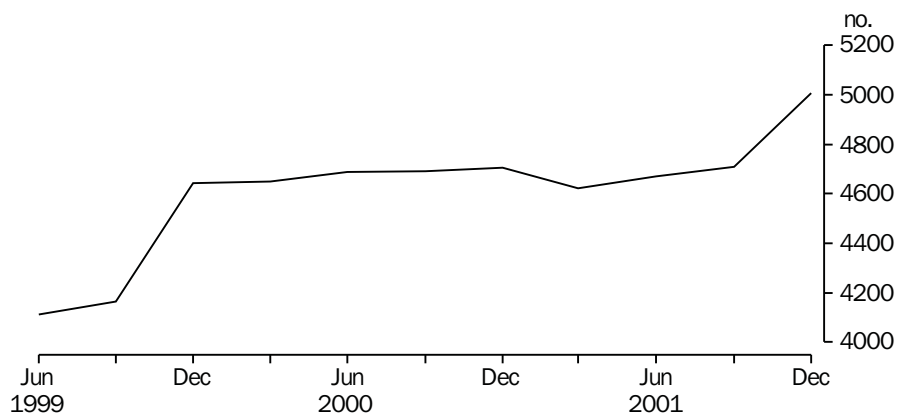


Source: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission

Defence force personnel

Permanent defence force personnel are not included in Labour Force estimates, however changes in defence force numbers can significantly effect the NT economy. By December 2001 the number of permanent defence force personnel in the Territory had increased to 5,000 from 4,700 one year earlier.

4.3 PERMANENT DEFENCE FORCE PERSONNEL, NT

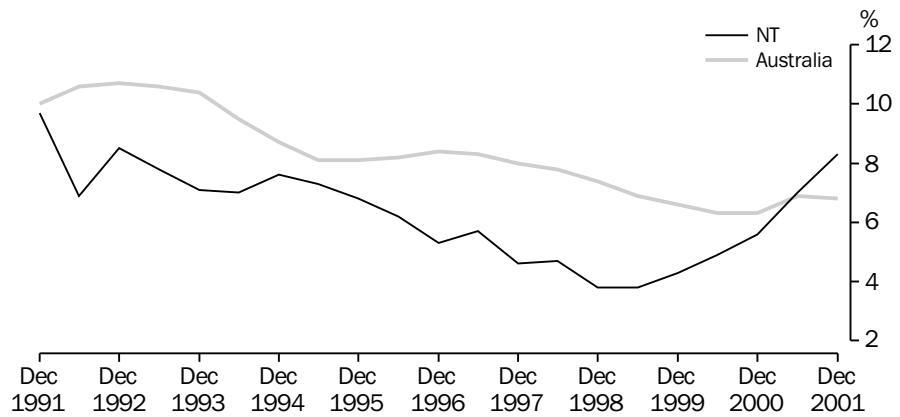


Source: Department of Defence

Unemployment

At December 2001 the NT unemployment rate (trend estimate) was 8.3%. For much of the 1990's the NT unemployment rate was the lowest of all states and territories, and significantly lower than the national unemployment rate. The gap between these two series started to narrow from December 1998, and from June 2001 to December 2001 the NT unemployment rate has exceeded the national rate.

4.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TREND

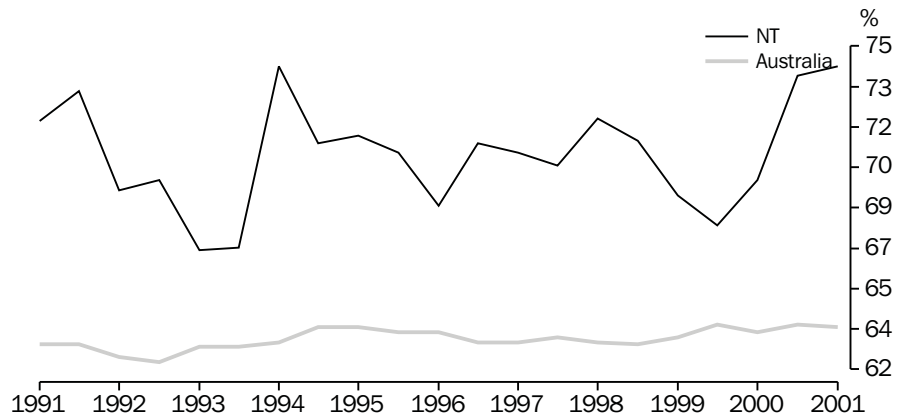


Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Participation in labour force

Between December 1991 and December 2001 the NT Labour Force participation rate fluctuated between 66.8% and 74.2%, while the national participation rate remained between 62.5% and 63.7%. The NT participation rate has been increasing since December 1999, and by December 2001 had matched the ten year high of 74.2%.

4.5 PARTICIPATION RATE, TREND



Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Regional labour force

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) estimates that in December 2001 the Darwin SD and Environs and Central Regions combined accounted for 80,000 (78%) of the 103,000 persons in the NT Labour Force. Regional unemployment rates varied from 4.6% in Darwin SD and Environs to 13.9% in Darwin Region Balance.

Regional labour force
continued

Compared with December 2000, DEWR estimates of regional unemployment increased for the Statistical Subdivision (SSD) of Darwin City, Palmerston and Darwin Rural; and for all Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in the rest of the Territory. Increases were generally lowest in the major population centres, and significantly higher in remote SLAs. The unemployment rate for Darwin City increased slightly from 3.2% to 3.6%, while the unemployment rate for Tanami SLA increased from 15.5% to 23.1%.

4.6 LABOUR FORCE, DECEMBER QUARTER — DEWR(a)

	Unemployment				Unemployment Rate				Labour Force			
	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998	1999	2000	2001
Areas	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	no.	no.	no.	no.
DARWIN SD AND ENVIRONS												
Darwin City SSD	1 664	1 315	1 315	1 608	4.1	3.1	3.2	3.6	40 766	42 092	41 271	44 146
Palmerston SSD	359	303	310	432	5.6	4.6	4.8	6.2	6 395	6 604	6 474	6 926
Litchfield SSD	350	290	398	607	4.8	3.9	5.4	7.8	7 232	7 467	7 321	7 832
Finniss SSD	60	48	67	95	6.7	5.3	7.4	9.9	889	917	900	963
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 433</i>	<i>1 956</i>	<i>2 090</i>	<i>2 742</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>55 282</i>	<i>57 080</i>	<i>55 966</i>	<i>59 867</i>
DARWIN REGIONAL BALANCE												
Bathurst-Melville	49	50	84	141	5.9	5.9	10.1	15.8	822	849	832	890
South Alligator	15	12	21	40	2.7	2.2	3.9	6.9	535	552	541	579
Jabiru (T)	11	9	16	33	1.1	0.9	1.7	3.2	956	987	968	1 035
West Arnhem	93	100	160	273	7.5	7.8	12.7	20.3	1 240	1 280	1 255	1 343
Daly	78	77	123	205	7.3	7.0	11.5	17.9	1 056	1 091	1 070	1 144
<i>Total</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>4 609</i>	<i>4 759</i>	<i>4 666</i>	<i>4 991</i>
EAST ARNHEM REGION												
East Arnhem - Bal	120	119	202	356	7.5	7.2	12.5	20.6	1 595	1 647	1 615	1 728
Groote Eylandt	41	39	82	149	4.9	4.4	9.6	16.2	847	875	858	918
Nhulunbuy	37	40	77	151	1.6	1.7	3.3	6.0	2 314	2 389	2 342	2 505
<i>Total</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>4 756</i>	<i>4 911</i>	<i>4 815</i>	<i>5 151</i>
KATHERINE REGION												
Elsley - Bal	77	74	91	155	6.7	6.2	7.8	12.4	1 159	1 197	1 173	1 255
Gulf	78	68	97	195	7.2	6.0	8.8	16.6	1 085	1 121	1 099	1 175
Katherine (T)	267	236	226	283	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.0	5 269	5 441	5 335	5 706
Victoria	80	74	106	196	6.9	6.1	9.0	15.5	1 164	1 202	1 179	1 261
<i>Total</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8 678</i>	<i>8 960</i>	<i>8 786</i>	<i>9 397</i>
BARKLY REGION												
Tableland	17	16	20	31	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.9	579	598	587	627
Tennant Creek (T)	106	78	96	117	6.2	4.4	5.5	6.3	1 710	1 765	1 731	1 851
Tennant Creek - Bal	26	27	38	60	4.3	4.3	6.3	9.2	601	620	608	651
<i>Total</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>2 890</i>	<i>2 984</i>	<i>2 926</i>	<i>3 129</i>
CENTRAL REGION												
Alice Springs	600	562	683	964	4.2	3.8	4.7	6.2	14 340	14 806	14 517	15 528
Petermann	123	151	212	338	6.3	7.5	10.7	16.0	1 954	2 018	1 978	2 116
Sandover - Bal	65	78	109	174	7.5	8.7	12.4	18.5	870	898	880	942
Tanami	164	210	292	466	8.8	10.9	15.5	23.1	1 865	1 926	1 888	2 020
<i>Total</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>1 000</i>	<i>1 296</i>	<i>1 942</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>19 029</i>	<i>19 648</i>	<i>19 263</i>	<i>20 606</i>
Northern Territory	4 478	3 972	4 825	7 069	4.7	4.0	5.0	6.9	95 244	98 341	96 422	103 141

(a) See smoothed data in explanatory notes.

Source: *Small Area Labour Markets, December Quarter 2001, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR)*

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Data from the 1996 Census, which includes defence force personnel, shows that 15.1% of persons in NT were employed in Government administration and defence, compared with 4.9% employed nationally. Government administration and defence accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons across NT regions except for East Arnhem and Central regions, where Health and community services had the highest proportions. Employed persons by industry data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing will be available in November 2002.

4.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY — 1996(a)

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government administration and defence	13.7	24.1	17.0	24.7	16.5	11.3	15.1	4.9
Retail trade	12.3	4.6	5.9	8.4	6.5	12.2	11.0	13.6
Health and community services	9.0	15.7	19.9	12.0	15.5	12.4	11.0	9.5
Property and business services	8.9	4.7	3.3	4.4	3.7	7.9	7.6	9.8
Education	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.1
Construction	8.8	3.4	6.0	6.1	4.7	5.8	7.4	6.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.3	8.7	4.5	5.1	6.0	8.8	6.1	4.7
Transport and storage	5.0	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.7	6.5	4.9	4.3
Manufacturing	5.2	1.4	5.6	3.2	1.7	3.4	4.4	12.6
Personal and other services	4.2	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.0	3.6
Wholesale trade	4.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	3.0	3.7	5.8
Mining	1.4	10.0	19.4	4.0	8.5	2.5	3.5	1.1
Cultural and recreational services	3.5	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	3.6	3.0	2.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.7	4.7	0.4	8.3	14.4	2.6	2.9	4.2
Finance and insurance	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.0	3.9
Communication services	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
Non-classifiable economic units	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4
Not stated	2.6	4.1	1.7	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Proportions based on total population which includes not stated category.

(b) Includes Off-shore and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Data from the 1996 Census shows that 8.2% of employed persons in NT were Managers and/or administrators, compared with 9.3% nationally. The Territory's Indigenous population was under-represented in this occupation group (just 2.5%), but was over-represented in the Labourers and related workers occupation group (38.5% of Indigenous employed persons, compared with 11.1% for all NT employed persons and 8.7% nationally). Employed persons by occupation data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing will be available in November 2002.

4.8 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION — 1996(a)

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Total Indigenous NT(b)	Total NT(b)	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	8.7	5.6	5.2	7.8	7.5	8.1	2.5	8.2	9.3
Professionals	17.8	18.4	14.1	13.9	14.0	17.7	10.3	17.1	17.1
Associate professionals	13.2	11.3	7.9	10.4	10.6	12.2	6.5	12.3	11.3
Tradespersons and related workers	13.9	9.3	15.0	14.5	12.3	12.2	6.0	13.4	13.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	4.1	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.5	1.6	3.5	4.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	17.5	12.9	10.1	13.3	11.1	16.5	14.1	16.1	16.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.9	6.5	11.5	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.1	7.2	8.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	8.2	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	8.4	6.4	7.7	8.9
Labourers and related workers	6.9	22.7	23.8	20.1	24.7	11.3	38.5	11.1	8.7
Total all occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Proportions based on total population which includes not stated and inadequately described categories.

(b) Includes offshore and migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings At February 2002 the average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adults in the NT was \$836.60, below the national average of \$860.50. The NT average was the fifth highest of all states and territories, behind Australian Capital Territory (\$951.90), New South Wales (\$901.60), Victoria (\$860.00) and Western Australia (\$859.20).

4.9 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

	Northern Territory			Australia		
	February 1997	February 2002	Change over period	February 1997	February 2002	Change over period
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Males						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	753.80	896.90	19.0	738.00	910.50	23.4
Full-time adults — total earnings	805.10	935.40	16.2	791.20	961.80	21.6
All males — total earnings	672.50	770.80	14.6	688.70	823.30	19.5
Females						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	635.30	757.40	19.2	615.60	772.10	25.4
Full-time adults — total earnings	650.50	770.70	18.5	628.80	783.80	24.7
All females — total earnings	487.40	583.30	19.7	457.80	543.10	18.6
Persons						
Full-time adults — ordinary time	703.90	836.60	18.9	694.10	860.50	24.0
Full-time adults — total earnings	740.00	864.10	16.8	732.90	897.50	22.5
All persons — total earnings	584.60	678.20	16.0	581.60	687.60	18.2

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

Wage costs Average weekly earnings statistics do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average' person, and changes can be affected by changes in the composition of the workforce. Since December quarter 1997 ABS has produced the quarterly Wage Cost Index, which measures changes in the price of the wage and salary component of labour services.

From March 2001 to March 2002, total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) for NT wage and salary earners increased by 3.3%, compared with a 3.1% increase nationally. The index increased by 3.7% for NT wage and salary earners in the public sector (3.4% nationally), and by 2.9% for the private sector (3.1% nationally).

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

Over the three years to 2000–01, government expenditure on the Education sector in the Northern Territory (NT) represented approximately 15% of total outlays. In 2000–01 it is estimated that the Education industry in the NT contributed 4.6% to NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 4.5%.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Schools As at August 2001 there were 149 government and 32 non-government primary and secondary schools in the NT. The majority of schools were either within the Darwin SD and Environs (34.3%) or in the Central (26.5%) Regions, with just over 7% in each of the East Arnhem and Barkly Regions.

Students There were 38,017 primary and secondary students enrolled in the NT as at August 2001, which represents a decrease of 1.4% (361) for primary students and 7.2% (796) of secondary students since 2000. There were an additional 3,392 children enrolled in preschool. Of these primary and secondary students, 55.0% were enrolled in school in Darwin SD and Environs, while only 2.7% of all NT students were enrolled in Barkly Region.

Of all NT students (including preschoolers) 8.2% were enrolled to attend Preschool, 61.1% to attend Primary school, and 28.1% to attend Secondary school. During the five years to 2001, the total number of students in the NT increased by 4.5% compared to 4.1% nationally.

The attendance rate varied greatly by region from 62.5% in Darwin Region Balance to 88.7% in Darwin SD and Environs.

Indigenous students In 2001 there were 13,184 Indigenous primary and secondary school students enrolled in the NT. This represented 34.7% of all primary and secondary students in the NT and 11.4% of all Indigenous students in Australia (115,465).

Teachers There were 3,178 teaching staff in NT schools (including preschool) in 2001, a decrease of 73 teachers from 2000. While the NT had an average of one teacher for every 13.0 students in 2001, Darwin SD and Environs had a student/teacher ratio of 14.6:1, and Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem had ratios of 9.6:1 and 9.9:1 respectively.

5.1 EDUCATION, AUGUST 2001

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Schools								
Government	no.	45	15	13	24	13	39	149
Non-government	no.	17	4	1	1	—	9	32
Student enrolment by sector								
Government	no.	17 704	1 759	2 799	3 717	1 140	5 598	32 717
Non-government	no.	4 886	751	67	293	—	2 695	8 692
Student enrolment by level								
Preschool	no.	1 688	284	287	353	111	669	3 392
Primary	no.	12 719	1 858	1 920	2 781	809	5 217	25 304
Junior secondary	no.	4 616	105	210	532	126	1 098	6 687
Senior secondary	no.	2 646	—	73	158	35	625	3 537
Ungraded(a)	no.	511	6	33	48	24	155	777
Secondary aged(a)	no.	213	224	302	128	35	529	1 431
VET	no.	197	33	41	10	—	—	281
Total	no.	22 590	2 510	2 866	4 010	1 140	8 293	41 409
Teaching staff	no.	1 550	261	289	305	102	671	3 178
Student/teaching staff ratio	no.	14.6	9.6	9.9	13.1	11.2	12.4	13.0
Enrolments by								
Age 15								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	152	39	38	50	19	92	390
Non-Indigenous	no.	647	3	26	51	5	156	888
Female								
Indigenous	no.	165	52	38	45	12	100	412
Non-Indigenous	no.	597	4	23	40	11	138	813
Age 16								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	131	30	27	22	9	56	275
Non-Indigenous	no.	582	—	31	38	7	113	771
Female								
Indigenous	no.	124	22	34	27	6	65	278
Non-Indigenous	no.	591	1	21	32	14	142	801
Age 17								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	81	25	18	11	6	23	164
Non-Indigenous	no.	407	—	12	20	4	90	533
Female								
Indigenous	no.	91	13	23	10	7	35	179
Non-Indigenous	no.	461	—	10	30	5	105	611
Attendance rate	%	88.7	62.5	68.2	78.5	68.5	81.0	82.6

(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Department of Employment, Education and Training.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Of the 1,934 students enrolled at 31 March 2001 to commence higher education at the Northern Territory University (NTU), 63.8% were women and 5.3% identified as Indigenous. The non-Indigenous/Indigenous higher education enrolment ratio in Darwin SD and Environs was 17.5:1 compared to the highest region, Katherine (41.0:1) and the lowest, Darwin Region Balance (7.0:1).

5.2 NUMBER OF ENROLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, 2001

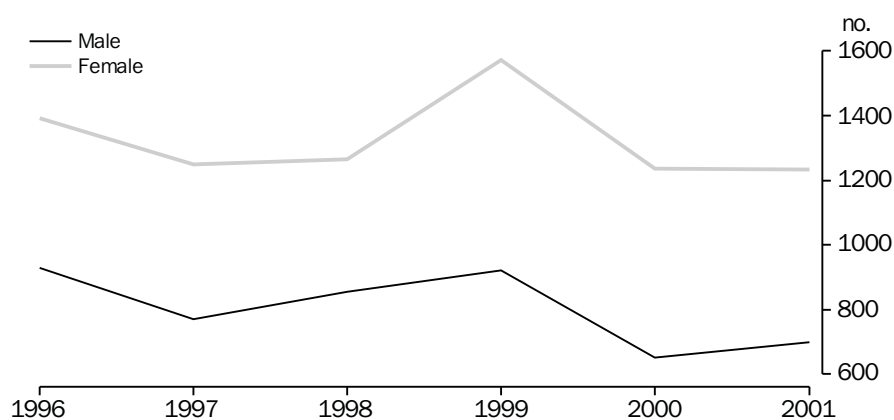
	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	Northern Territory
Enrolments							
Indigenous	93	2	1	1	1	4	102
Non-Indigenous	1 627	14	18	41	8	111	1 819
Unknown	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Total	1 733	16	19	42	9	115	1 934
Enrolments							
Male	634	6	7	13	3	37	700
Female	1 099	10	12	29	6	78	1 234
Total	1 733	16	19	42	9	115	1 934

(a) Enrolments by address on enrolment form.

Source: Northern Territory University.

Since 2000, NTU enrolments have increased by 2.4% (46), with male students increasing by 7.4%. In the five years to 2001, NTU enrolments reduced by 16.7% (387), with a higher percentage decrease in male student enrolments (24.7%) compared to a 11.3% decrease for females.

5.3 HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS, NTU— 1996-2001



Source: Northern Territory University.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (VET)

In 2000, there were 22,797 clients registered through the Vocational Education and Training program in the NT, which includes apprenticeships and TAFE programs. This represents a decrease of 3.7% from 1999 clients. Of the clients registered in 2000, 33.2% identified as Indigenous, 56.4% non-Indigenous, with the Indigenous status of the remaining clients not known. The highest proportion of identified Indigenous enrolments, by usual residence address, was recorded for the Barkly and Katherine regions (53.9% and 45.7% respectively). Of all VET clients, 53.8% were male and 45.9% were female. The number of VET clients had decreased from 23,664 in 1999 to 22,797 in 2000, a decrease of 3.7%.

5.4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING(a) — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>
Clients by sex							
Male	6 267	265	642	1 465	495	2 448	12 268
Female	5 066	174	435	897	403	3 053	10 465
Not known	34	1	8	3	1	5	64
<i>Total</i>	11 367	440	1 085	2 365	899	5 506	22 797
Clients by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	2 981	178	215	1 029	463	2 289	7 574
Non-Indigenous	7 385	248	786	986	333	2 529	12 864
Not known	1 001	14	84	350	103	688	2 359
<i>Total</i>	11 367	440	1 085	2 365	899	5 506	22 797
Enrolments by sex							
Male	5 973	271	724	1 674	519	2 865	12 663
Female	5 395	176	520	901	387	3 551	11 375
Not known	23	1	7	3	1	4	52
<i>Total</i>	11 391	448	1 251	2 578	907	6 420	24 090
Enrolments by Indigenous status							
Indigenous	2 708	178	292	1 179	489	2 622	7 813
Non-Indigenous	7 792	256	886	1 064	311	3 044	13 975
Not known	891	14	73	335	107	754	2 302
<i>Total</i>	11 391	448	1 251	2 578	907	6 420	24 090

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes clients/enrolments from interstate, overseas and location unknown.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Employment, Education and Training.

CHAPTER 6

PRICES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer Price Index At March 2002, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Darwin was 2.4% higher than in March 2001. For the corresponding period the index increased by 2.9% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities. The biggest increases for Darwin were recorded in the commodity groups of Food (4.1%); and Alcohol and tobacco (4.0%); with the Miscellaneous group, which includes insurance, personal care and child care increasing by 3.3%.

Comparing the CPI for March 2002 against March 1998, the Darwin index had increased by a total of 10.1% compared with an average 13.5% increase for the eight capital cities. Over this four year period the biggest increases for Darwin were in Miscellaneous (28.8%); Alcohol and tobacco (20.4%); and Food (12.8%). The index for Communication had decreased by 8.0%.

6.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX GROUPS, MARCH QTR(a) — INDEX NUMBERS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Food	124.4	125.6	127.4	134.8	140.3
Alcohol and tobacco	161.4	162.1	169.6	186.8	194.3
Clothing and footwear	105.3	103.7	101.1	103.6	106.3
Housing	111.6	116.0	117.5	123.3	124.2
Household furnishings, supplies and services	107.6	105.3	106.8	110.6	110.7
Health	152.2	144.7	147.7	154.9	157.7
Transportation	122.0	119.1	126.2	131.9	135.6
Communication	106.3	95.0	91.1	97.1	97.8
Recreation	109.1	110.5	108.3	110.2	112.8
Education	143.5	148.1	153.1	157.2	159.5
Miscellaneous	127.5	134.1	145.8	159.0	164.2
All groups — Darwin	121.5	122.1	124.4	130.7	133.8
Weighted Average of 8 Capital Cities	120.3	121.8	125.2	132.7	136.6

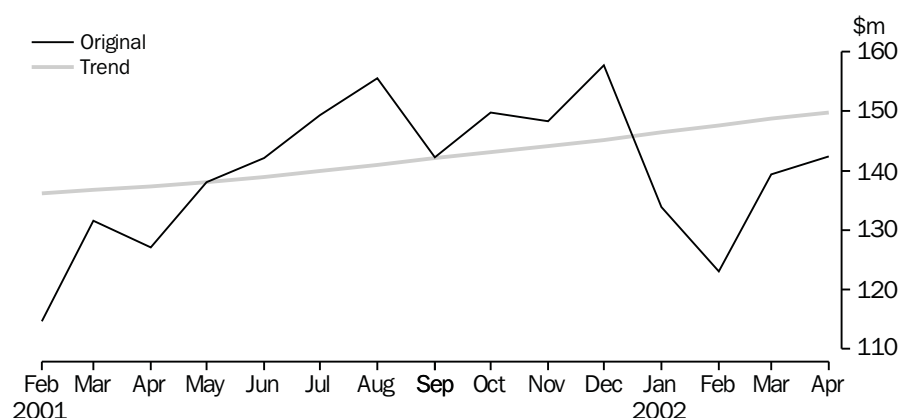
(a) Base of each index : 1989-90 = 100.0

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

RETAIL TURNOVER

For the month of April 2002, total retail turnover in the Northern Territory (NT) was \$142.4m, an increase of \$3.0m (2.2%) from March 2002, and an increase of \$15.3m (12.0%) from April 2001. Food retailing was the highest contributor to total NT retail turnover in April 2002 (\$69.4m), followed by Hospitality and services (\$20.4m). Monthly retail turnover varies considerably through the year, with peaks at tourist high season (July/August) and Christmas, however trend estimates show strong growth in turnover over the 15 months to April 2002.

6.2 RETAIL TURNOVER, MONTHLY



Source: Retail Trade, Australia, April 2002 (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).

Grocery price survey

In response to a 1999 Legislative Assembly Select Committee on Territory Food Prices, NT Treasury has developed and implemented a Grocery Price Survey that measures the cost of purchasing an average basket of goods at selected supermarkets across NT. The 'basket' comprises nine sub-groups and 33 expenditure classes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) CPI. The survey is conducted quarterly at thirteen supermarkets in Darwin, one in Katherine, three in Alice Springs, one in Yulara and one in Nhulunbuy. For comparison purposes the survey includes four supermarkets in Cairns and two in Mount Isa.

In June 2002, out of all the supermarkets surveyed (including Cairns and Mount Isa), the supermarket with the lowest total price for the basket of goods was located in Alice Springs, while the supermarket with the highest price was in Yulara. From December 2001 to June 2002 prices decreased in eight of the twelve supermarkets surveyed in the Darwin Region. Prices were lower than 12 months earlier in all NT centres other than Darwin. The greatest fall in prices in the most recent six month period occurred in Nhulunbuy (5.7%), with Darwin experiencing a much smaller drop (0.7%).

6.3 GROCERY PRICE SURVEY

	<i>June 2001(a)</i>		<i>December 2001(a)</i>		<i>June 2002(a)</i>	
	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking	\$	Ranking
Darwin						
Bi-Lo						
Casuarina	154.67	8	161.78	20	160.89	22
Northlakes	155.79	11	159.42	11	160.36	19
Coles						
Casuarina	155.47	10	155.80	1	160.07	17
Karama	155.25	9	158.26	7	160.36	20
Palmerston	160.45	18	159.38	10	160.55	21
Woolworths						
Casuarina	158.32	15	159.97	13	158.15	10
City (New)	n.a.	n.a.	160.19	14	158.25	11
City	159.83	17	161.65	18	158.54	13
Hibiscus	156.94	13	160.30	15	156.16	7
Coolalinga	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156.44	8
Nightcliff	161.41	21	159.77	12	158.85	15
Palmerston	161.27	20	163.50	21	160.55	14
Humpty Doo	160.71	19	161.02	17	160.21	18
<i>Darwin average</i>	158.19	—	160.09	—	159.03	—
Nhulunbuy						
Woolworths	193.00	22	197.51	23	186.23	24
Katherine						
Woolworths	159.77	16	161.73	19	157.58	9
Alice Springs						
Bi-Lo	157.26	14	163.90	22	152.81	2
Coles	152.92	5	157.20	4	155.21	6
Woolworths	153.97	7	158.90	9	151.05	1
<i>Alice Springs average</i>	154.72	—	160.00	—	153.03	—
Yulara						
IGA	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	199.77	25
Cairns						
Bi-Lo						
Central	148.06	3	157.53	6	153.99	3
Coles						
Central	153.31	6	155.87	2	159.41	16
Franklins(now Action)						
Stocklands	145.17	1	156.88	3	154.58	4
Woolworths						
Stocklands	147.21	2	157.22	5	155.19	5
<i>Cairns average</i>	148.44	—	156.88	—	155.79	—
Mount Isa						
Coles	156.25	12	158.60	8	164.50	23
Woolworths	152.46	4	160.67	16	158.27	12
<i>Mount Isa average</i>	154.36	—	159.63	—	161.38	—

(a) Survey was conducted in a randomly chosen week in the June and December 2001 quarters and in the six months to June 2002.

Source: NT Treasury.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Households in scope of the ABS Household Expenditure Survey (1998–99) recorded average weekly household incomes of \$1,196 for Darwin and \$957 for all capital city households.

Households in Darwin also had the highest average weekly household expenditure of all capital cities in the 12 months to June 1999. Darwin households spent an average of \$906 each week on goods and services, much higher than the average of \$747 per week for all Australian capital city households combined. Average weekly expenditure for Darwin households compared with all capital city households was 39.3% higher on current housing costs; 27.2% higher on food, beverages and tobacco products; and 33.8% lower on clothing and footwear.

6.4 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND CHARACTERISTICS 1998–99(a)

	Unit	Darwin	All capital city households
Broad expenditure group			
Goods and services			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	\$	149.63	107.40
Domestic fuel and power	\$	22.43	18.57
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	\$	157.57	134.58
Alcoholic beverages	\$	35.52	20.63
Tobacco products	\$	17.16	10.04
Clothing and footwear	\$	26.66	35.67
Household furnishings and equipment	\$	54.09	44.45
Household services and operation	\$	55.65	43.48
Medical care and health expenses	\$	31.41	35.03
Transport	\$	141.63	123.33
Recreation	\$	121	95.88
Personal care	\$	15.26	15.14
Miscellaneous goods and services	\$	78.38	62.98
Total goods and services expenditure	\$	906.40	747.18
Selected other payments			
Income tax	\$	248.39	202.46
Mortgage repayments –principal (selected dwelling)	\$	37.86	31.69
Superannuation and life insurance	\$	32.56	24.73
Average weekly household income (\$)	\$	1196.07	957.17
Source of income (% of total income)			
Employee income	%	87.8	78.0
Own business income	%	4.2	4.4
Government pensions and allowances	%	6.3	10.6
Other	%	1.7	6.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0

(a) HES data is collected from a sample of households resident in private dwellings

Source: HES Summary of Results 1998–99 (ABS cat. no. 6530.0)

Monthly housing loan repayments

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing showed a median monthly housing loan repayment in the NT of \$1000, compared to \$870 nationally. This represents a 16.4% increase since the 1996 Census in the NT compared with a 10.8% national increase.

The 2001 Census also showed that only 14.0% of occupied private dwellings being purchased in the NT have housing loan repayments of less than \$600 per month compared to 22.4% nationally. A higher proportion of dwellings being purchased in the NT involve housing loan repayments of over \$1,200 (30.6% for the NT and 26.2% nationally). However, the NT has a lower proportion of repayments above \$2,000 (5.8% compared to 7.7% nationally).

6.5 MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT — 2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory(b)</i>	<i>Proportion of NT Dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion of Aust. Dwellings</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
\$1–\$199	149	3	—	15	8	37	212	1.3	2.5
\$200–\$399	480	5	—	20	20	63	591	3.8	6.3
\$400–\$599	1 000	13	—	58	47	269	1 391	8.8	13.6
\$600–\$799	1 630	9	5	118	45	479	2 288	14.6	17.2
\$800–\$999	2 157	6	5	137	14	639	2 960	18.8	16.4
\$1,000–\$1,199	1 991	3	4	106	12	534	2 651	16.9	12.2
\$1,200–\$1,399	1 525	—	3	63	5	318	1 915	12.2	8.3
\$1,400–\$1,599	828	—	—	28	3	150	1 009	6.4	4.7
\$1,600–\$1,799	517	—	—	19	3	108	649	4.1	3.7
\$1,800–\$1,999	275	—	—	11	—	36	324	2.1	1.8
\$2,000 or more	748	6	—	30	—	127	910	5.8	7.7
Not stated	594	7	4	44	9	166	824	5.2	5.6
Total	11 894	52	21	649	166	2 926	15 724	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes occupied private dwellings being purchased, including under a rent/buy scheme.

(b) Includes off shore and migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request. 2001 Census of Housing and Population.

Weekly rent The 2001 Census shows a median weekly rent in the NT of \$123, compared to \$154 nationally. This represents a 9.8% increase since the 1996 Census in the NT compared with a 19.4% national increase.

Data from the 2001 Census also showed that 21.7% of occupied private dwellings being rented in the NT involved a rental of less than \$50 per week, compared to 6.8% nationally. Rent levels also varied greatly across the Territory. In the East Arnhem Region, 62.0% of occupied private dwellings being rented, involved a weekly rent of less than \$50 compared to 8.4% in Darwin SD and Environs.

6.6 WEEKLY RENT(a) — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(b)	Proportion of NT dwellings	Proportion of Aust. dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
\$1–\$49	1 209	1 120	1 287	787	243	1 221	5 867	21.7	6.8
\$50–\$99	1 731	456	313	459	259	785	4 005	14.8	15.0
\$100–\$149	3 133	125	192	587	120	822	4 984	18.5	24.2
\$150–\$199	3 189	51	44	184	108	810	4 386	16.2	23.9
\$200–\$249	2 242	19	35	184	14	626	3 125	11.6	11.2
\$250–\$299	1 136	6	14	70	—	328	1 553	5.8	5.6
\$300–\$349	493	3	11	22	3	60	594	2.2	3.3
\$350–\$399	237	—	19	6	3	46	313	1.2	2.0
\$400–\$499	204	3	7	15	3	33	267	1.0	1.8
\$500 or more	259	31	10	49	10	56	415	1.5	2.3
Not stated	590	111	143	186	68	386	1 485	5.5	3.9
Total	14 423	1 925	2 075	2 549	831	5 173	26 994	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes occupied private dwellings being rented.

(b) Includes Off-shore and Migratory.

Source: ABS data available on request. 2001 Census of Housing and Population.

CHAPTER 7

LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

In the Northern Territory (NT), two departments are primarily responsible for the delivery of public order and safety services, the NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services and the Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice was formed in November 2001 with over 800 employees and incorporates the offices of Attorney-General, Correctional Services, Public Prosecutions, Courts Administration, Anti Discrimination, Consumer and Business Affairs, and Crime Prevention.

Over the three years to 2000–01, government expenditure on Public order and safety in the NT has represented approximately 8% of total outlays.

Service provision, including justice services, within the NT is influenced greatly by the wide spread of populations in remote communities outside the major population centres of the NT, including 28.8% of the NT population identified as being Indigenous compared to 2.4% nationally. The impact of the age structure of the NT population, with the highest proportion of 20–34 year olds in Australia (26.9% compared to 21.5% respectively) and more recently the increasing number of foreign people smugglers apprehended in NT waters have all been reflected in NT justice related data.

POLICE

As at 31 December 2001 the operational strength of the NT police force consisted of 896 police officers, in addition there were 49 Aboriginal Community Police Officers who operate in remote communities and regional centres. The police officer rate per 10,000 population varies from the highest in Barkly Region(58.8) to the lowest rate of 17.0 in the East Arnhem Region.

7.1 POLICE STAFF — 2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Police officers(a)							
Male	402	22	20	62	27	146	679
Female	155	3	4	13	8	34	217
Persons	557	25	24	75	35	180	896
Police officer rate per 10,000 population	50.6	19.5	17.0	42.9	58.8	45.5	44.8
Aboriginal community police officers							
Male	6	6	3	9	5	12	41
Female	—	1	2	2	2	1	8
Persons	6	7	5	11	7	13	49

(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Reported crime In 2001, there were 24,102 reported offences in the NT, of which 17,896 (74%) were finalised. Other theft (10,038) accounted for 41.6% of all reported offences and unlawful entry with intent (6,462) accounted for 26.8% of all reported offences. There were 3,645 assault offences reported which accounted for 15.1% of all reported offences.

7.2 SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE — 2001(a)(b)

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	Northern Territory
Homicide and related offences							
Murder							
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Finalised	5	—	—	3	—	6	14
Total	5	—	—	3	—	7	15
Attempted murder							
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finalised	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total homicide and related offences							
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Finalised	7	—	—	3	—	6	16
Total	7	—	—	3	—	7	17
Assault							
Not finalised	355	43	31	83	62	339	913
Finalised	954	157	94	345	165	1 017	2 732
Total	1 309	200	125	428	227	1 356	3 645
Sexual assault							
Not finalised	37	4	—	8	6	20	75
Finalised	138	9	5	25	8	38	223
Total	175	13	5	33	14	58	298
Kidnapping/abduction							
Not finalised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finalised	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Total	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Robbery							
Not finalised	25	2	—	3	—	6	36
Finalised	23	1	—	2	—	6	32
Total	48	3	—	5	—	12	68
Blackmail/extortion							
Not finalised	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Finalised	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Unlawful entry with intent							
Not finalised	3 995	294	188	323	207	485	5 492
Finalised	438	109	48	169	73	133	970
Total	4 433	403	236	492	280	618	6 462
Other theft							
Not finalised	6 111	276	220	487	236	1 236	8 566
Finalised	783	96	64	174	86	269	1 472
Total	6 894	372	284	661	322	1 505	10 038
Theft from a motor vehicle							
Not finalised	1 586	21	1	33	15	125	1 781
Finalised	49	—	—	16	1	11	77
Total	1 635	21	1	49	16	136	1 858
Theft from retail premises							
Not finalised	109	2	1	8	1	16	137
Finalised	232	1	5	37	13	137	425
Total	341	3	6	45	14	153	562

For footnotes see end of table.

continued...

7.2 SELECTED OFFENCES REPORTED TO POLICE — 2001(a)(b) — continued

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Motor vehicle theft							
Not finalised	694	12	15	23	16	134	894
Finalised	145	14	8	36	1	49	253
Total	839	26	23	59	17	183	1 147
Total							
Not finalised	12 913	654	456	968	543	2 362	17 896
Finalised	2 771	387	224	807	348	1 669	6 206
Total	15 684	1 041	680	1 775	891	4 031	24 102

(a) See Glossary.

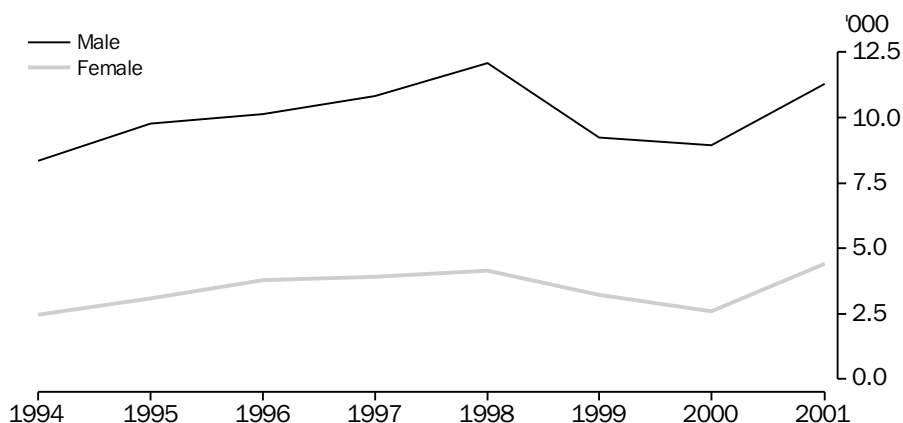
(b) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting these statistics.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

Protective custodies and apprehensions

The number of persons taken into protective custody has increased from 11,778 in 2000 to 15,692 in 2001, with the highest proportion being reported in the Central Region(36.0%). Indigenous persons accounted for 95.7% of all persons taken into protective custody for the year. A person may be taken into protective custody any number of times during the year. A total of 9,669 apprehensions were made in the NT, with 697 juvenile apprehensions (7.2%).

7.3 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES BY SEX - NT—1994 - 2001



Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

7.4 PROTECTIVE CUSTODIES AND APPREHENSIONS(a) — 2001

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Protective custodies								
Male								
Indigenous	no.	3 143	119	1 067	1 642	876	3 827	10 674
Non-indigenous	no.	375	4	15	51	11	160	616
Total(b)	no.	3521	123	1 082	1 695	888	3 987	11 296
Female								
Indigenous	no.	1 287	35	273	767	318	1 659	4 339
Non-indigenous	no.	43	—	1	6	2	5	57
Total	no.	1 330	35	274	773	320	1 664	4 396
Persons								
Indigenous	no.	4 430	154	1 340	2 409	1 194	5 486	15 013
Non-indigenous	no.	418	4	16	57	13	165	673
Total(b)	no.	4 851	158	1 356	2 468	1 208	5 651	15 692
Proportion of total	%	30.9	1.0	8.6	15.7	7.7	36.0	100.0
Apprehensions								
Adult	no.	3 247	452	383	1 049	489	1 874	7 494
Juvenile(c)	no.	330	62	27	59	57	162	697
Total(b)	no.	4 294	620	479	1 289	647	2 340	9 669
Proportion of total	%	44.4	6.4	5.0	13.3	6.7	24.2	100.0

(a) Many factors can influence crime statistics such as changes in the age composition of the population, legislation, police enforcement practices and reporting by the public to police. Caution should be taken when interpreting the statistics.

(b) Total includes unknowns.

(c) See Glossary.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

7.5 TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT NOTICES(a) — 2001

	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Exceed speed limit(b)	38 980	341	76	748	95	910	41 150
Failed to comply seatbelt	1 199	63	20	158	118	417	1 975
Failed to obey traffic light	2 099	—	—	9	1	53	2 162
Failed to obey traffic control device	253	11	—	9	7	19	299
Unroadworthy vehicle	138	7	—	7	—	11	163
Drink drive 0.05–0.08%(c)	52	1	2	8	2	9	74
Other(d)	1 811	80	9	196	55	433	2 584
Total	44 532	503	107	1 135	278	1 852	48 407
Traffic infringement notices issued per 10,000 population(a)	4 043.8	392.5	76.0	649.7	467.3	467.9	2 420.1

(a) See Glossary.

(b) Includes speed camera infringements. Speed camera infringements fall predominantly into Darwin SD and Central Regions.

(c) From 1 December 1994, a reading between 0.05–0.08% became an offence, dealt with by an infringement notice.

(d) Includes all other traffic offences.

Source: NT Police, Fire and Emergency Services.

COURTS

Domestic Violence Applications

7.6 MAGISTRATES COURT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE APPLICATIONS — 2001

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Male	226	4	1	21	8	51	311
Female	820	36	32	227	80	601	1 796
Police	377	25	17	5	48	78	550
Total(a)	1423	65	50	253	136	730	2657

(a) Total includes unknown.

Source: NT Office of Courts Administration.

Cases Of all primary offences lodged through the magistrates court (6,088), 29.3% were against property and 25.9% were against a person. There were 12,758 cases lodged in 2001 and there were 13,381 cases finalised.

7.7 MAGISTRATES COURT, MATTERS LODGED AND FINALISED — 2001

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Cases lodged								
Primary offence(a)								
Against a person	no.	440	100	65	246	125	603	1 579
Against property	no.	780	140	128	284	83	371	1 786
Drug offences	no.	181	23	30	24	6	59	323
Domestic violence breaches	no.	63	4	3	15	4	44	133
Other (remaining offences)	no.	1 273	104	60	259	98	473	2 267
Total	no.	2 737	371	286	828	316	1 550	6 088
Minor traffic offence	no.	4 255	111	116	766	287	1 135	6 670
Total	no.	6 992	482	402	1 594	603	2 685	12 758
Cases finalised								
	no.	7276	458	303	1654	548	3142	13381

(a) Lodgements are counted at the case level, as each case can have more than one offence and, a defendant is only counted against the most serious offence.

Source: NT Office of Courts Administration.

CORRECTIONS

Prisoner summary Based on the National Prison Census at 30 June each year, the count of prisoners on that day in the NT increased from 635 in 2000 to 717 in 2001, with the NT imprisonment rate per 10,000 adult population increasing from 45.8 in 2000 to 51.1 in 2001.

Over recent years there has been an increasing number of foreign people smugglers imprisoned in the NT which impacts significantly on NT data. People smugglers are the crews of vessels engaged in the illegal transportation of immigrants to Australia, not normally resident in the NT.

According to NT Correctional Services, during the June quarter 2001 there were on average, 128 persons in custody in NT adult correctional institutions for people smuggling offences, compared to an average of 117 persons during the June quarter 2000.

The higher proportion of Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (comprising around 24.0% of the total NT population, compared to about 1.7% nationally) also impacts on imprisonment data in the NT. Indigenous persons represented 63.6% of the total prison population at 30 June 2001, a drop from around 77% of the NT prisoner population two years earlier, due mainly to the large influx of people smugglers. While the NT Indigenous imprisonment rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population has increased to 135.7 at 30 June 2001, it remains lower than the national rate of 182.9 persons per 10,000. Indigenous people in the NT are imprisoned at five times the non-indigenous rate, while nationally Indigenous people are imprisoned at 15 times the non-Indigenous rate. Refer to the Explanatory Notes (and the Appendix on Interpretation of Indigenous Statistics) in *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) for more information on interpretation of the data.

7.8 NT PRISONERS AT 30 JUNE

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Prison population characteristics					
Prisoners (no.)	606	635	618	635	717
Prisoners (rate per 10,000 adult population)(a)	45.5	47.5	45.3	45.8	51.1
Mean age (years)	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.3	32.0
Indigenous (%)	72.4	72.6	77.2	60.8	63.6
Indigenous (rate per 10,000 adult Indigenous population)(a)	143.5	147.3	148.8	117.6	135.7
Prior known adult imprisonment (%)	62.9	61.9	62.5	59.1	64.0
Remandees (%)	11.9	14.0	11.5	27.2	18.0
Aggregate sentence length (%)					
Less than 1 year	39.1	39.3	36.7	31.4	32.5
1 to less than 5 years	38.2	39.0	43.2	43.0	45.6
5 to less than 10 years	12.9	11.9	9.7	12.8	11.9
10 years and over	4.9	5.1	5.3	6.3	4.1
Median (years)	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
Sentence Type (%)					
Fine default	0.7	3.0	3.4	4.1	2.9
Indeterminate	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.9

(a) note that rates are calculated using 1996 Census based ERP for each year.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2001* (ABS cat. no. 4517.0)

Prisoners and detainees The total number of correction receptions during 2000–01 was 6% higher than the previous year, and 19% lower than the figure two years ago. Adult prisoner and juvenile detainee receptions both increased by 6% from the previous year.

7.9 TOTAL NT ADULT PRISONERS AND JUVENILE DETAINEES RECEIVED DURING YEAR

	Sentenced(a)				Unsentenced(a)				Total
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
ADULT INSTITUTIONS									
1998–99	1 255	252	247	24	706	47	213	31	2 775
1999–2000	905	126	194	12	534	37	284	12	2 104
2000–01	1 160	85	327	28	442	24	163	7	2 236
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS									
1998–99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	221
1999–2000	23	1	10	1	85	7	42	2	171
2000–01	47	1	13	—	85	3	33	—	182
TOTAL									
1998–99	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 996
1999–2000	928	127	204	13	619	44	326	14	2 275
2000–01	1 207	86	340	28	527	27	196	7	2 418

(a) Sentenced reception include those receptions of sentenced persons and those persons received for fine default orders.

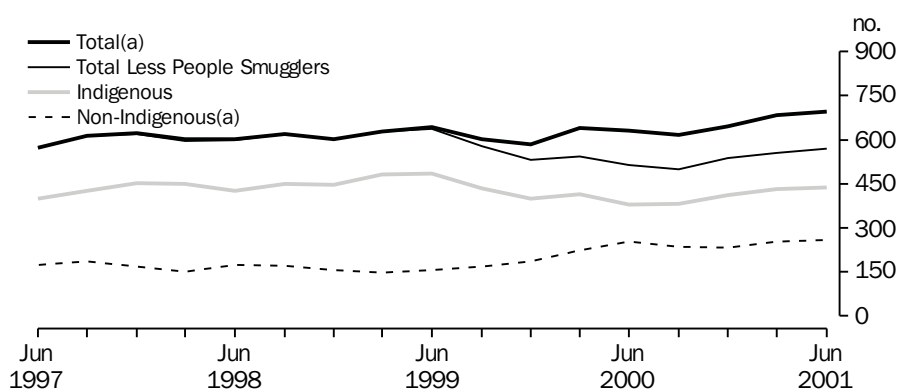
Source: *NT Correctional Services*.

Daily average prisoner numbers

The daily average number of prisoners in adult correctional facilities in the NT in 2000–01 was 661, which was 8% more than the previous year (615). During the June quarter 2001, there were an average of 128 people smugglers in NT prisons, representing 18.4% of the overall NT daily adult prison population. The number of people smugglers in NT prisons has remained fairly constant over the year.

The daily average proportion of Indigenous prisoners has increased slightly since June 2000, currently representing 62.8% of NT adult prisoners (including people smugglers). The proportion excluding people smugglers has remained fairly constant over the last three years and was 77.0% in June quarter 2001. The number of Indigenous prisoners has increased 15.3% over the 12 months from June quarter 2000 to an average of 438 during the June quarter 2001. However, the number of Indigenous prisoners has remained fairly stable over the period between March 1997 and June 2001.

7.10 NT QUARTERLY DAILY AVERAGE PRISONER NUMBERS



Note: (a) Includes people smugglers.
Source: NT Correctional Services.

Daily average juvenile detainees

Over the past ten years, the daily average of juvenile detainee numbers in the Territory has fluctuated between 15 and 30. Due to the small numbers the data can be volatile, however the trend shows a reduction in the daily average of juvenile detainee numbers from the period 1991–92 to 1993–94. Since that time the numbers of juvenile detainees has been fairly stable with the exception of the two years 1997–98 and 1998–99.

7.11 NT ANNUAL DAILY AVERAGE OF JUVENILE DETAINEES



Note: The juvenile detention figures for the NT are quite volatile due to the small numbers involved.

Source: NT Correctional Services

CHAPTER 8

HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Over the three years to 2000–01 government expenditure on the Health sector in the Northern Territory (NT) represented approximately 13% of total outlays. In 2000–01, it is estimated that the Health and community services industry in the NT contributed 5.7% to NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 6.0%.

INDIGENOUS HEALTH

One of the highest priorities of the NT government is to reduce health differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in the Territory by significant and sustainable improvements to Indigenous health. Some of the differences in health can be attributed to the health risks to which Indigenous people are more likely to be exposed, such as poor living conditions, remote locations, poor nutrition, smoking, consumption of alcohol at hazardous levels, the misuse of drugs and other harmful substances, and exposure to violence. The high proportion of Indigenous Territorians (around 28.8% of the total population), many who live in remote communities, should be noted when considering health related data.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

In 2001 there were 6,955 notifiable diseases recorded in the NT compared to 5,756 in 2000. Sexually transmitted diseases represented 62.3% of the total notifiable diseases in 2001 and remains the most common notifiable disease followed by gastrointestinal diseases at 19.9%. Sexually transmitted diseases recorded in the NT increased from 3,625 in 2000 to 4,101 in 2001 (up by 13.1%), mostly due to a 44.9% increase in the recording of Syphilis. Gastrointestinal diseases recorded increased by 13.1% from 1,156 in 2000 to 1,675 in 2001, mostly due to a 124.2% increase in the recording of Rotaviral infection.

8.1 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES(a) — 2001

	Unit	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Bloodborne diseases(a)							
Hepatitis C	no.	148	6	16	2	40	212
Total (incl. other)	no.	148	7	17	3	40	215
Gastrointestinal diseases(a)							
Campylobacteriosis	no.	145	17	21	8	93	284
Cryptosporidiosis	no.	98	29	68	4	60	259
Rotaviral infection	no.	245	44	99	15	189	592
Salmonellosis	no.	209	21	64	12	84	390
Shigellosis	no.	37	7	16	8	38	106
Total (incl. other)	no.	757	126	271	48	473	1675
Sexually transmitted diseases(a)							
Chlamydial genital infection	no.	444	98	107	18	586	1253
Gonorrhoea	no.	257	86	146	38	914	1441
Syphilis	no.	66	36	65	12	231	410
Trichomoniasis(c)	no.	285	158	214	23	236	916
Total (incl. other)	no.	1073	382	539	91	2016	4101
Vaccine preventable diseases(a)							
Pneumococcal disease (invasive)	no.	13	2	6	1	41	63
Total (incl. other)	no.	107	9	14	8	115	253
Vectorborne diseases(a)							
Ross river virus	no.	109	6	35	68	7	225
Total (incl. other)	no.	226	14	44	73	15	372
Other(a)							
Influenza	no.	39	5	4	—	46	94
Tuberculosis	no.	15	1	11	—	2	29
Total (incl. other)	no.	198	21	39	7	74	339
Total	no.	2509	559	924	230	2733	6955

(a) See Notifiable Diseases entry in Glossary.

(b) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

(c) Officially notifiable from April 1999.

NOTE: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Health and Community Services.

HEALTH CARE

The NT Department of Health and Community Services administers five public hospitals in the NT located in Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine, Gove and Tennant Creek. There is one private hospital located in Darwin. The wide geographic spread and sparse population of the NT is a key factor in the delivery of acute and specialist care. Some acute and specialist care services can only be accessed by travelling to either Darwin or interstate.

8.2 HEALTH

	Darwin Region(a)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Hospitals 2000-01						
Available beds	297	30	60	20	162	569
Separations(c)						
Overnight						
Indigenous	5 300	1 307	1 980	683	5 595	14 865
Non-Indigenous	8 559	377	1 116	227	2 732	13 011
Total	13 859	1 684	3 096	910	8 327	27 876
Day only						
Indigenous	1 226	184	282	117	1 056	2 865
Non-Indigenous	5 221	317	494	91	1 951	8 074
Total	6 447	501	776	208	3 007	10 939
Total separations						
Indigenous	6 526	1 491	2 262	800	6 651	17 730
Non-Indigenous	13 780	694	1 610	318	4 683	21 085
Total	20 306	2 185	3 872	1 118	11 334	38 815
Average length of stay(b)						
Indigenous	5.8	3.9	4.3	2.8	5.2	5.1
Non-Indigenous	3.7	2	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.4
Total	4.4	3.3	3.7	2.8	4.2	4.2
Day surgery	3 633	311	471	33	1 708	6 156
Weighted separations(c)						
Indigenous	8 657	1 300	1 990	710	8 137	20 793
Non-Indigenous	13 722	453	1 222	242	3 904	19 542
Total	22 379	1 753	3 211	952	12 040	40 335

(a) Data for Darwin Region refer only to Darwin Statistical Division and Environs as there are no hospitals in Darwin Region Balance. All data refer to public hospitals only.

(b) See Glossary.

(c) Includes same day separations.

Source: NT Department of Health & Community Services.

Separations by cause

Of the 66,377 hospital separations in the NT, 18,874 (28.4%) were for care involving dialysis. The table following presents information on the numbers of hospital separations, not of persons undergoing treatment. This difference is particularly pronounced for dialysis treatment. Facilities for dialysis treatment are available in the Darwin, Katherine and Central Regions with Indigenous persons accounting for 88.9% of hospital separations for care involving dialysis in the NT.

Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium accounted for 10.4% of all separations (14.5% of separations excluding dialysis) and Diseases and disorders of the digestive system accounted for another 6.1% (8.6% of separations excluding dialysis).

8.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY CAUSE(a) — 2000–01

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Indigenous						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	85	5	10	9	46	155
Burns	31	9	12	3	39	94
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	89	17	28	13	60	207
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	371	38	96	56	424	985
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	463	132	236	89	700	1 620
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	362	90	92	28	232	804
Diseases & disorders of the eye	97	14	57	7	112	287
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	195	67	47	13	156	478
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	122	6	47	13	138	326
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	7 771	—	1 128	—	7 877	16 776
Other	282	43	50	44	335	754
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)	8 053	43	1 178	44	8 212	17 530
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	78	30	41	4	34	187
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	485	86	155	40	488	1 254
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	272	88	92	51	308	811
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	745	214	280	137	1 217	2 593
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	428	172	209	77	372	1 258
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	260	24	53	23	154	514
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	1 011	859	674	298	2 029	4 871
Infectious & parasitic diseases	134	31	53	20	173	411
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	199	74	107	58	373	811
Mental diseases & disorders	151	9	16	4	63	243
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	72	1	—	2	50	125
Newborns & other neonates	700	192	254	37	522	1 705
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	1 280	243	392	83	897	2 895
Indigenous all causes	15 683	2 444	4 129	1 109	16 799	40 164
Total						
Alcohol/drug use & alcohol/drug induced organic mental disorders	148	7	14	9	59	237
Burns	75	11	19	3	49	157
Diseases & disorders of the blood & blood forming organs & immunological disorders	231	21	32	13	98	395
Diseases & disorders of the circulatory system	1 398	78	177	82	777	2 512
Diseases & disorders of the digestive system	1 830	283	535	135	1 285	4 068
Diseases & disorders of the ear, nose, mouth & throat	1 039	145	209	42	506	1 941
Diseases & disorders of the eye	449	32	122	10	188	801
Diseases & disorders of the female reproductive system	673	95	102	15	475	1 360
Diseases & disorders of the hepatobiliary system & pancreas	357	10	80	20	189	656
Diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)						
Care involving dialysis	9 638	—	1 128	—	8 108	18 874
Other	745	62	101	49	444	1 401
Total diseases & disorders of the kidney & urinary tract(c)	10 383	62	1 229	49	8 552	20 275

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

8.3 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS BY CAUSE(a) — 2000–01 — *continued*

	Darwin Region(b)	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Total — <i>continued</i>						
Diseases & disorders of the male reproductive system	222	56	51	12	102	443
Diseases & disorders of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	1 741	134	290	61	942	3 168
Diseases & disorders of the nervous system	876	112	179	89	509	1 765
Diseases & disorders of the respiratory system	1 577	241	379	167	1 534	3 898
Diseases & disorders of the skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast	1 153	242	327	112	598	2 432
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases & disorders	581	27	68	30	191	897
Factors influencing health status & other contacts with health services	1 890	973	878	356	2 705	6 802
Infectious & parasitic diseases	452	42	95	28	262	879
Injuries, poisonings & toxic effects of drugs	684	103	177	81	542	1 587
Mental diseases & disorders	526	17	36	15	153	747
Neoplastic disorders (haematological & solid neoplasms)	606	1	—	3	296	906
Newborns & other neonates	1 900	249	387	45	981	3 562
Pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	4 205	336	620	105	1 623	6 889
Total all causes	32 996	3 277	6 006	1 482	22 616	66 377

(a) Categories are based on the Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (AR-DRG 4.1), Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care.

(b) Darwin Region combines Darwin SD and Environs and Darwin Region Balance.

(c) Includes hospitalisation for care involving dialysis.

NOTE: Regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Health and Community Services.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The leading single cause of death in the NT in 2000 was malignant neoplasms (cancer) which accounted for 21.3% of total deaths, although this cause accounted for only 13.6% of Indigenous deaths. The leading causes of death in the Indigenous population were diseases of the circulatory system (includes heart diseases) accounting for 25.6% of Indigenous deaths (24.9% for the total population). In 2000, a significantly higher proportion of Indigenous males than Indigenous females died from ischaemic heart disease and external causes of morbidity and mortality such as transport accidents, while a higher proportion of Indigenous females than Indigenous males died from chronic lower respiratory system diseases.

8.4 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH(a) — 2000

	Indigenous persons	Proportion of all Indigenous deaths	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of all deaths	Rate(b)
	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	%	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	17	3.8	16	12	28	3.1	14.3
Malignant neoplasms	61	13.6	115	79	194	21.3	99.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases							
Diabetes mellitus	25	5.6	18	17	35	3.9	17.9
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</i>	31	6.9	28	20	48	5.3	24.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	15	3.3	12	6	18	2.0	9.2
Diseases of the nervous system	7	1.6	8	8	16	1.8	8.2
Diseases of the circulatory system							
All heart diseases							
Ischaemic heart disease	59	13.1	90	33	123	13.5	62.9
<i>Total all heart diseases</i>	89	19.8	116	50	166	18.3	84.9
Cerebrovascular diseases	18	4.0	20	19	39	4.3	20.0
<i>Total diseases of the circulatory system</i>	115	25.6	149	77	226	24.9	115.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	15	3.3	42	31	73	8.0	37.3
Diseases of the digestive system	3	0.7	27	12	39	4.3	20.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	28	6.2	2	4	6	0.7	3.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	17	3.8	10	23	33	3.6	16.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	13	2.9	10	10	20	2.2	10.2
Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities	30	6.7	9	8	17	1.9	8.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality							
Land transport accidents	19	4.2	41	16	57	6.3	29.2
Intentional self-harm	14	3.1	37	5	42	4.6	21.5
<i>Total external causes of morbidity and mortality</i>	61	13.6	114	35	149	16.4	76.2
All other causes — remainder	30	6.7	29	13	42	4.6	21.5
All causes of death	450	100.0	571	338	909	100.0	465.1

(a) Classified according to the tenth revision of the World Health Organisation's International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

(b) Deaths per 100,000 population.

Source: ABS data available on request. Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0.80.001)

Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system (includes heart disease) and malignant neoplasms (cancer) were the most prevalent underlying causes of death in all regions. Darwin SD and Environs had the highest prevalence of malignant neoplasms at 28.9% and Central Region the lowest at 14% compared to the NT at 21.3%. East Arnhem Region had the highest prevalence of diseases of the circulatory system at 31.7% compared to the NT at 24.9%.

8.5 UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH — 2000

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
All causes								
Indigenous	no.	56	82	56	73	26	147	450
Non-indigenous	no.	299	7	4	27	9	75	439
Total(b)	no.	374	90	60	100	35	222	909
Malignant neoplasms								
Indigenous	no.	7	n.p.	10	16	n.p.	12	61
Non-Indigenous	no.	95	n.p.	—	8	n.p.	19	127
Total(b)	no.	108	13	10	24	6	31	194
Diabetes mellitus								
Indigenous	no.	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	25
Non-Indigenous	no.	8	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	10
Total(b)	no.	15	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7	35
Diseases of the circulatory system								
Indigenous	no.	14	18	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	37	115
Non-Indigenous	no.	74	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	17	104
Total(b)	no.	95	18	19	21	11	54	226
Diseases of the respiratory system								
Indigenous	no.	n.p.	13	4	5	n.p.	10	37
Non-Indigenous	no.	n.p.	—	—	5	n.p.	7	33
Total(b)	no.	n.p.	13	4	10	n.p.	17	73
Diseases of the digestive system								
Indigenous	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	15
Non-Indigenous	no.	n.p.	—	—	—	—	n.p.	23
Total(b)	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	17	39
All other medical conditions								
Indigenous	no.	18	26	16	n.p.	n.p.	48	136
Non-Indigenous	no.	38	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	11	57
Total(b)	no.	56	26	16	24	6	59	193
External causes of morbidity and mortality								
Transport accidents								
Indigenous	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.	4	19
Non-Indigenous	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.	6	38
Total(b)	no.	20	8	n.p.	8	n.p.	10	59
Intentional self-harm								
Indigenous	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	6	14
Non-Indigenous	no.	20	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	4	28
Total(b)	no.	20	5	4	n.p.	n.p.	10	42
Total external causes of morbidity and mortality								
Indigenous	no.	6	11	n.p.	6	n.p.	25	61
Non-Indigenous	no.	50	4	n.p.	7	n.p.	12	85
Total(b)	no.	59	15	8	13	8	37	149

(a) Includes Off-shore and Migratory and NT undefined.

(b) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

Source: ABS data available on request. Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0.80.001).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

The life expectancy at birth for all people in the NT in 1998–2000 was 65.9 years for males and 72.0 years for females. These figures continued a general upwards trend in life expectancy at birth, but they remained considerably lower than the national figures of 76.6 years and 82.0 years respectively. The corresponding figures for the NT in 1988–1990 were 66.5 years for males and 72.3 years for females.

LIFE EXPECTANCY
continued

Differences in Indigenous and total mortality are also reflected in significantly lower life expectancy at birth among Indigenous people. Based on national experimental life tables it is estimated that Indigenous males born in 1998–2000 could be expected to live to about 56 years (21 years less than the life expectancy at birth for total males), while Indigenous females could be expected to live to about 63 years (around 19 years less than the life expectancy at birth for all females). These Indigenous life expectancies at birth are similar to those experienced among the total male population in 1901–1910 (55 years) and the female total population in 1920–1922 (63 years).

CHAPTER 9

TRANSPORT

In 2000–01 the Northern Territory's (NT's) Transport and storage industry accounted for 4.5% of Gross State Product, while nationally the industry contributed 4.7% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The \$1.3b Darwin to Alice Springs railway is the largest infrastructure project ever undertaken in the NT, and is expected to provide a greater impetus for Darwin to become a major multi-modal transport hub for the region. The project is expected to create 7,000 construction related jobs nationally, of which 1,300 will be in the Territory. Construction of the railway is scheduled for completion in 2003–04, in conjunction with stage two of the \$73m East Arm Port development, which includes a new rail-to-ship railway terminal.

The Territory has been dependant on road transport for much of its domestic freight for many years. Expansion in road freight has been facilitated by the upgrading of the national highway network, with the NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment managing 2,665 kilometres of national highway at June 2001.

9.1 ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs(a)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Road lengths, 30 June 2001(b)						
Sealed						
National highway	202	—	925	970	568	2 665
Arterial	642	7	663	486	528	2 327
Local	456	6	253	185	531	1 432
Gravel						
National highway	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	21	374	401	—	589	1 386
Local	1 088	75	2 390	969	662	5 184
Formed						
National highway	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	—	29	3	—	354	385
Local	464	72	803	1 222	2 098	4 660
Flat bladed						
National highway	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arterial	—	—	—	—	5	5
Local	135	—	356	276	1 817	2 583
Road works expenditure 2000–01(b)						
Maintenance(c)	18 904	2 932	9 769	10 636	11 704	53 945
Minor works	3 618	423	1 003	811	968	6 823
Capital works(d)	15 275	791	3 440	427	1 264	21 197

(a) Darwin Statistical Division and Environs figures include Darwin Region Balance.

(b) Data refer to NT Department of Transport and Works managed roads only, local government managed roads are not included.

(c) Includes Disaster Maintenance Funds, and Flood Damage Expenditure.

(d) Includes Black Spot and Strategic Roads Funds.

Source: NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

During 2000 there were 2,398 road traffic accidents recorded in the Territory, a decrease of two from the previous year. The number of accidents per 10,000 population decreased for the NT from 123.6 to 121.5. Darwin SD and Environs had the highest rate per 10,000 population (154.5), followed by Barkly Region (117.5) and Katherine Region (99.7).

9.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS — 2000

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Type of road traffic accident							
Overturn vehicle	53	37	14	48	37	77	266
Struck pedestrian	65	—	4	14	8	20	111
Struck object	154	15	5	16	2	31	223
Struck animal	5	4	—	12	4	8	33
Without colliding(a)	122	22	6	29	11	29	219
Angle collision	430	—	6	14	3	61	514
Rear end	526	4	3	10	1	51	595
Other	316	9	7	30	6	69	437
Total	1 671	91	45	173	72	346	2 398
Road traffic accident rate per 10,000 population	154.5	71.4	32.3	99.7	117.5	88.6	121.5

(a) Includes 'ran off road' and 'fell off motor cycle'.

Source: NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

The 2,398 road traffic accidents in NT during 2000 resulted in 1,280 injuries, including fatalities. The 51 fatalities recorded in 2000 is an increase of two over the previous year. The NT fatality rate was 2.66 per 10,000 population, compared to a national rate of 0.95. However, the large number of visitors in comparison with the usually resident population (around 1.5 million visitors compared with less than 200,000 usual residents) needs to be taken into account when making comparisons between NT and other parts of Australia.

Excluding fatalities, the injury rate was 62.3 per 10,000 population, however Barkly Region (119.5) and Katherine Region (81.8) had much higher rates than the NT average.

9.3 INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS — 2000

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Type of injury(a)								
Fatal								
Male	no.	17	5	1	4	3	6	36
Female	no.	4	2	—	7	—	2	15
Total	no.	21	7	1	11	3	8	51
Fatality rate per 10,000 population	no.	1.9	5.5	0.7	6.3	4.9	2.0	2.6
Non-fatal								
Male	no.	432	62	26	94	50	126	790
Female	no.	239	22	6	48	23	101	439
Total	no.	671	84	32	142	73	227	1 229
Injury rate per 10,000 population	no.	62.0	65.9	23.0	81.8	119.1	58.1	62.3
Type of road user(a)								
Driver of a motor vehicle	no.	430	52	18	88	37	119	744
Passenger	no.	92	33	10	44	28	78	285
Rear tray passenger	no.	2	2	—	—	—	—	4
Motor cyclist	no.	67	4	1	5	2	13	92
Pillion passenger	no.	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Pedestrian	no.	60	—	4	12	7	15	98
Pedal cyclist	no.	40	—	—	4	1	9	54
Total	no.	692	91	33	153	76	235	1 280

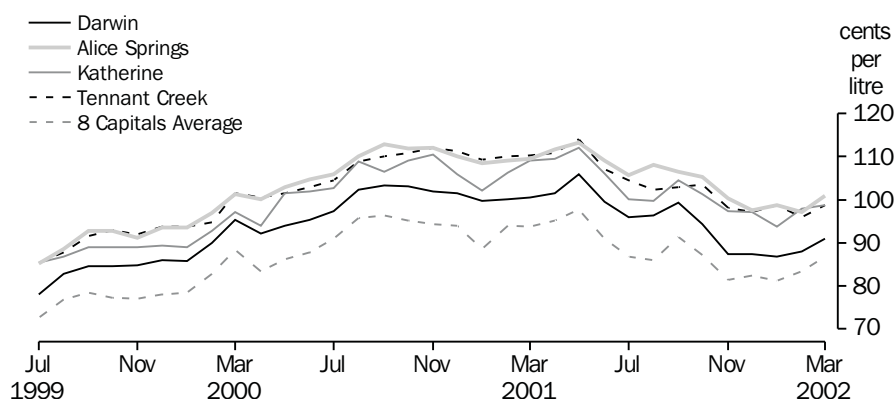
(a) See Glossary.

Source: NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

PETROL PRICES

After peaking in May 2001, average petrol prices have dropped back to levels last seen in April 2000. The price pattern for Darwin and Katherine is consistent with the 8 capitals average. However, the price differential from the 8 capitals average, has narrowed to around 4.2 cents in March 2002 for Darwin from a high of 11.2 cents in January 2001, and for Katherine to 12.0 cents from a high of 16.1 cents in November 2000.

9.4 AVERAGE PETROL PRICES (UNLEADED) COMPARISON SELECTED AREAS



Source: Australian Automobile Association.

9.5 AVERAGE PETROL PRICES (UNLEADED)

	2001										2002		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Darwin	100.5	101.6	105.8	99.5	96.0	96.3	99.4	94.4	87.4	87.5	86.7	88.1	91.0
Katherine	109.0	109.4	112.1	106.1	100.1	99.8	104.4	101.3	97.3	97.2	93.8	97.9	98.8
Tennant Creek	110.3	110.8	114.1	107.1	104.5	102.4	103.0	103.5	98.2	97.2	98.7	96.0	98.7
Alice Springs	109.5	111.7	113.2	109.0	105.6	108.0	106.5	105.4	100.3	97.5	98.7	97.1	100.9
Sydney	94.7	95.9	97.3	89.7	86.1	85.0	91.6	85.8	80.7	81.1	81.3	83.1	86.6
Melbourne	92.9	94.1	93.3	87.2	81.6	84.6	89.2	84.8	79.9	82.8	79.8	82.8	86.6
Brisbane	84.1	85.2	87.3	78.5	76.9	76.2	82.6	77.3	75.5	75.4	73.1	75.0	79.6
Adelaide	93.2	96.5	97.1	91.4	87.7	85.4	91.6	88.0	79.9	81.6	79.1	82.4	85.3
Perth	93.5	93.9	98.1	88.8	85.1	84.5	90.9	85.1	80.2	82.3	80.2	83.0	87.2
Hobart	97.2	98.1	102.4	96.2	93.0	90.6	92.7	91.6	84.6	86.7	85.0	86.6	90.4
Canberra	94.6	96.4	99.9	96.7	88.8	85.7	92.1	89.6	82.8	82.2	84.2	86.6	87.6

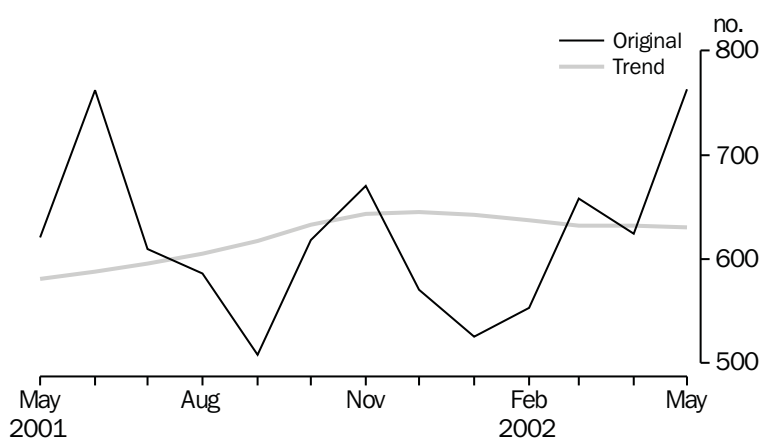
Source: Australian Automobile Association.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

New motor vehicle registrations For the month of May 2002, total new motor vehicle registrations for the NT were 763, an increase of 139 (22.3%) from April 2002, and an increase of 142 (22.9%) from May 2001.

Trend estimates show that total new motor vehicle registrations have remained relatively constant over the last four months, with May 2002 figures falling slightly (0.3%) compared with the previous month. Trend estimates show steady growth over the 14 months to May 2002.

9.6 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, NT (MONTHLY)



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles (ABS cat. no. 9314.0)

NT fleet At 31 March 2001, there were a total of 102,824 motor vehicles registered in the NT, including 67,850 passenger vehicles. This represented 514 vehicles per 1,000 population, a decrease from 31 October 1998 and 1999, when there were 535 and 531 per 1,000 population respectively.

9.7 NT MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

	1998	1999	2001
	no.	no.	no.
Motor vehicles on register			
Passenger vehicles	66 711	67 558	67 850
Campervans	159	153	127
Light commercial vehicles	24 304	24 574	24 493
Rigid trucks (GVM 4.5 tonnes or less)	400	433	395
Rigid trucks (GVM >4.5 tonnes)	2 846	2 875	2 811
Articulated trucks	820	814	665
Non freight carrying trucks	184	158	246
Buses	2 902	2 966	2 643
Motor cycles	3 869	3 643	3 594
Total motor vehicles	102 195	103 174	102 824
Registered motor vehicles per 1,000 population	535	531	514
Plant and equipment, caravans and trailers on register(b)			
Plant and Equipment	110	127	1 403
Caravans	663	654	630
Trailers	19 283	20 007	20 392

(a) The 1998 and 1999 data are at 31 October. The 2001 data are at 31 March.

(b) Data for 2001 are not directly comparable to previous years because of improvements to vehicle classifications.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, 31 March 2001 (ABS cat. no. 9309.0).

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

The Northern Territory (NT) construction industry comprises residential and non-residential (commercial) building activity, as well as engineering construction. In 2000–01 the construction industry contributed \$267m (3.2%) to total NT Gross State Product (GSP).

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building Approvals In 2000–01 there were a total of 1,093 approvals for new residential building in NT, comprising 607 approvals for new houses and 486 approvals for new other residential building.

Approvals for new houses were down 32.8% from 1999–2000, with the majority of approvals in Darwin SD and Environs (66.9%). The total value of approvals for new houses in 2000–01 was \$90.3m, down 29.3% from the previous year.

Approvals for new other residential building were down 20.2% from 1999–2000, with 76.3% of approvals in Darwin SD and Environs and 22.8% of approvals in Central Region. In 2000–01 the total value of new other residential building approvals was \$65.2m, a decrease of 16.3% from the previous year.

10.1 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
NEW HOUSES								
1996–97	no.	767	57	55	77	18	131	1 105
1997–98	no.	930	47	23	54	47	147	1 248
1998–99	no.	960	55	129	140	23	211	1 518
1999–2000	no.	626	46	14	77	33	107	903
2000–01	no.	406	29	33	53	23	63	607
VALUE OF NEW HOUSES								
1996–97	\$'000	97 547.2	6 286.2	7 671.7	10 389.5	1 923.0	13 647.5	137 465.1
1997–98	\$'000	125 314.4	5 659.8	2 995.0	6 905.5	6 044.3	16 936.1	163 855.1
1998–99	\$'000	135 471.4	7 516.3	19 094.8	16 804.0	2 900.2	26 566.3	208 353.0
1999–2000	\$'000	90 392.9	6 119.2	2 196.9	10 794.7	4 404.2	13 847.5	127 755.4
2000–01	\$'000	61 653.6	4 395.3	5 525.3	7 226.7	3 766.4	7 715.7	90 282.9
NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING								
1996–97	no.	671	13	4	24	—	130	842
1997–98	no.	795	2	—	5	—	154	956
1998–99	no.	599	2	8	39	—	34	682
1999–2000	no.	580	2	4	5	—	18	609
2000–01	no.	371	—	—	4	—	111	486
VALUE OF NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING								
1996–97	\$'000	59 428.4	1 295.7	530.0	1 920.6	—	9 177.5	72 352.3
1997–98	\$'000	93 905.2	295.0	—	494.6	—	14 883.3	109 578.1
1998–99	\$'000	67 954.6	179.0	884.5	2 278.0	—	2 609.0	73 905.1
1999–2000	\$'000	74 930.7	300.3	521.7	450.0	—	1 690.9	77 893.6
2000–01	\$'000	56 333.3	—	—	428.0	—	8 412.6	65 173.9
TOTAL VALUE OF NEW RESIDENTIAL								
1996–97	\$'000	156 975.7	7 581.9	8 201.7	12 310.1	1 923.0	22 825.1	209 817.4
1997–98	\$'000	219 219.6	5 954.8	2 995.0	7 400.1	6 044.3	31 819.4	273 433.2
1998–99	\$'000	203 426.0	7 695.3	19 979.3	19 082.0	2 900.2	29 175.3	282 258.1
1999–2000	\$'000	165 323.6	6 419.5	2 718.6	11 244.7	4 404.2	15 538.4	205 649.0
2000–01	\$'000	117 986.9	4 395.3	5 525.3	7 654.7	3 766.4	16 128.2	155 456.9
TOTAL VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS								
1996–97	\$'000	15 664.6	1 412.0	986.0	627.8	364.0	4 286.7	23 341.1
1997–98	\$'000	20 405.9	1 104.5	550.0	1 541.5	160.9	4 004.9	27 767.6
1998–99	\$'000	18 151.8	1 595.7	2 830.4	3 024.8	628.8	4 340.9	30 572.3
1999–2000	\$'000	20 599.4	2 384.3	2 005.0	895.3	348.2	4 171.4	30 403.6
2000–01	\$'000	15 157.2	787.2	1 111.7	1 450.3	50.6	3 455.6	22 012.7

Source: Building Approvals, Northern Territory (ABS cat. no. 8731.7).

Residential sales In 2000–01 there were 731 house sales in Darwin City, down 15.7% from 867 sales the previous year. The number of sales of houses also decreased in Palmerston (down 16.2%), Alice Springs (down 10.7%), Katherine (down 57.3%), and Tennant Creek (down 15.0%).

There were 734 sales of units in Darwin City for 2000–01, down 20.8% from 927 sales the previous year. Sales of units in Alice Springs and Katherine also dropped by 6.4% and 15.8% respectively. In Palmerston sales of units increased slightly (6.9%) from 116 in 1999–2000 to 124 in 2000–01.

10.2 REAL ESTATE MARKET INDICATORS, HOUSES AND UNITS

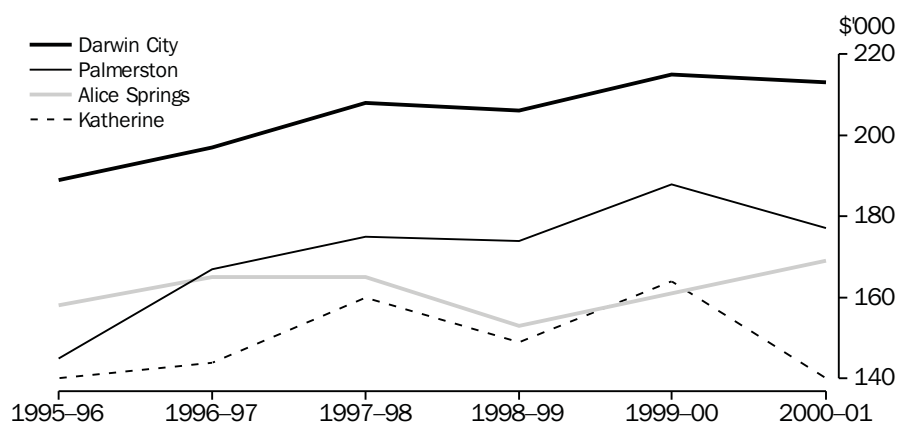
Location	Unit	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01
HOUSES							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	865	914	869	1 080	867	731
Total value	\$ '000	163 555	180 474	180 705	222 162	186 456	155 686
Average price	\$ '000	189	197	208	206	215	213
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	247	314	401	448	401	336
Total value	\$ '000	35 789	52 546	70 210	78 104	75 300	59 534
Average price	\$ '000	145	167	175	174	188	177
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	356	345	443	647	457	408
Total value	\$ '000	56 423	56 977	73 002	99 161	73 658	69 135
Average price	\$ '000	158	165	165	153	161	169
Tennant Creek							
Sales	no.	55	46	38	40	40	34
Total value	\$ '000	3 216	3 044	2 669	2 457	2 057	2 074
Average price	\$ '000	58	66	70	61	51	61
Katherine							
Sales	no.	65	78	108	190	143	61
Total value	\$ '000	9 078	11 209	17 295	28 317	23 415	8 527
Average price	\$ '000	140	144	160	149	164	140
UNITS							
Darwin City							
Sales	no.	873	784	880	920	927	734
Total value	\$ '000	130 991	127 841	152 811	160 350	176 966	124 828
Average price	\$ '000	150	163	174	174	191	170
Palmerston							
Sales	no.	124	158	261	211	116	124
Total value	\$ '000	13 318	18 424	30 641	25 802	14 249	14 707
Average price	\$ '000	107	117	117	122	123	119
Alice Springs							
Sales	no.	232	230	217	171	156	146
Total value	\$ '000	26 910	29 158	27 153	21 546	20 378	18 883
Average price	\$ '000	116	127	125	126	131	129
Katherine							
Sales	no.	28	18	8	3	19	16
Total value	\$ '000	3 365	2 182	886	342	2 537	1 836
Average price	\$ '000	120	121	111	114	134	115

Tennant Creek units information is not collected due to the small number of units in the town.

Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2000-01.

Residential sale prices In 2000-01 the 731 houses sold in Darwin City averaged \$213,000 per sale, a decrease of 0.9% from the average sale price in 1999-2000. Average sale prices of houses also decreased for Palmerston (5.9%), and Katherine (14.6%). In Alice Springs and Tennant Creek the average sale price increased by 5.0% and 19.6% respectively.

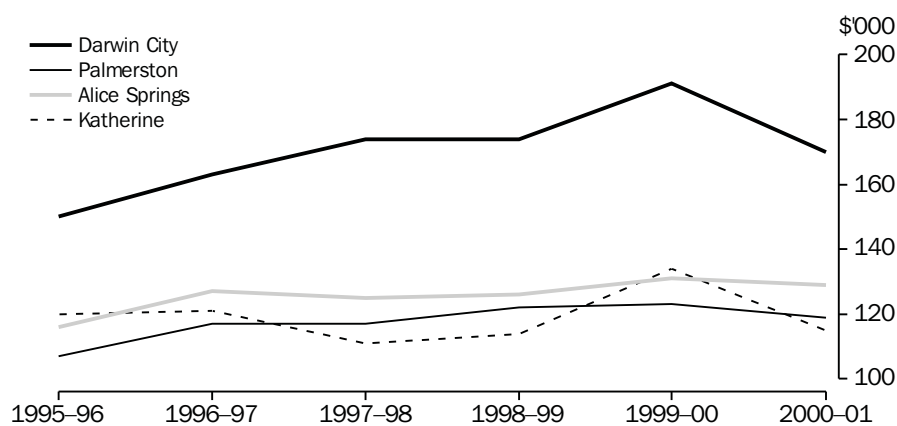
10.3 AVERAGE PRICES—HOUSES



Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2000-01.

The 734 units sold in Darwin City in 2000-01 averaged \$170,000 per sale, an decrease of 11.0% from the average sale price in 1999-00. The average sale price of units decreased significantly in Katherine (14.2%), with Palmerston and Alice Springs decreasing slightly by 3.3% and 1.5% respectively.

10.4 AVERAGE PRICES – UNITS

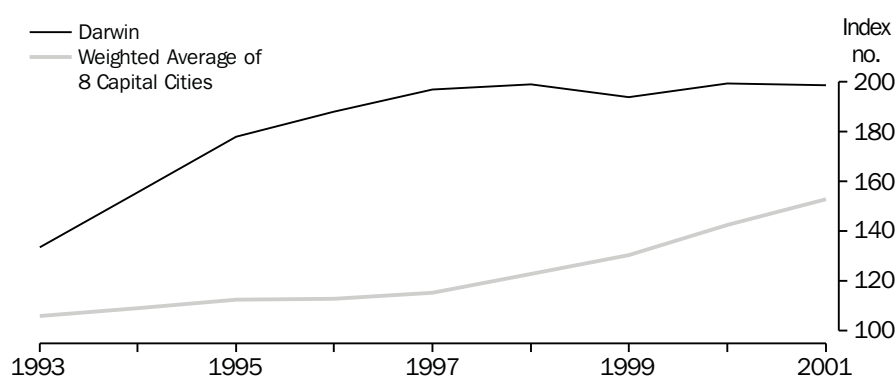


Source: Office of the Valuer-General NT, Annual Report 2000-01.

House Price Index

The House Price Index for established houses in Darwin increased sharply in the early 1990s, but by the middle of the decade had begun to ease, and from 1996-97 to 2000-01 prices had stabilised, with little or no increase in the index at all. At about the same time that Darwin house prices were stabilising, house prices in many other capital cities were starting to increase rapidly.

10.5 HOUSE PRICE INDEXES, ESTABLISHED HOUSES(a)—JUNE



(a) Base of each index: 1989-90=100.0

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

Public housing

Public housing comprises dwellings owned and managed by NT Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs including Government Employee and Industry housing. At 30 June 2001 there were 7,469 public housing dwellings available for rent in NT, with 7,094 being rented at the time and 375 dwellings vacant. Darwin SD and Environs had the lowest proportion of dwellings being rented at market rates (23.1%), compared with 32.4% across the NT.

There were 2,284 applications for public housing in NT during 2000–01. Of all tenants allocated housing during the year 40% waited less than six months, while 11.1% had waited two years or more. In Darwin SD and Environs 32.0% of tenants waited less than six months to be allocated public housing, however the proportion was much higher in Katherine Region (71.4%) and Barkly Region (85.1%).

10.6 PUBLIC HOUSING

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance(a)</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region(b)</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
Public housing dwellings, 30 June 2001							
Market Rent	1 061	87	356	329	127	463	2 423
Rebated Rent	3 327	—	40	434	100	770	4 671
Vacant dwelling	196	—	2	63	24	90	375
Total	4 584	87	398	826	251	1 323	7 469
Stock numbers							
One bedroom	959	27	82	172	51	291	1 582
Two bedroom	1 174	—	121	241	58	400	1 994
Three bedroom	2 252	54	181	368	134	576	3 567
Four bedrooms or more	197	6	14	45	8	56	326
Total	4 584	87	398	826	251	1 323	7 469
Households by Indigenous status (c)							
Indigenous	657	—	7	240	81	330	1 315
Non-Indigenous	3 406	—	84	286	62	625	4 463
Total	4 063	—	91	526	143	955	5 778
Applications for Public housing, 2000–01	1 400	8	21	295	88	472	2 284
Demand for housing, 30 June 2001(d)							
One bedroom (pensioner)	222	1	—	13	—	42	278
One bedroom (non-pensioner)	368	—	3	40	1	97	509
Two bedroom	183	3	11	40	7	85	329
Three bedroom	239	—	13	58	17	159	486
Four bedroom	14	—	—	1	—	19	34
Total(e)	1 033	4	27	154	27	405	1 650
Wait time(f)							
Under 6 months	176	—	—	105	40	43	364
6–12 months	191	—	2	34	5	60	292
1–2 years	103	—	2	8	2	37	152
2 years or more	80	—	3	—	—	18	101
Total	550	—	7	147	47	158	909

(a) Includes Jabiru which denotes industry housing only.

(b) Includes Timber Creek which denotes industry housing only.

(c) The number of tenants in public housing (not including industry).

(d) Expressed as number of people on the waiting list.

(e) Includes unknown.

(f) Time public housing tenants allocated housing during 2000–01 waited for accommodation.

Source: Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Building approvals The value of all non-residential (commercial) building approvals during 2000–01 was 196.6 million, an increase of 40.8% from 1999–2000, and the highest figure since 1997–98. Darwin Region Balance and Central Region showed the greatest proportional increase in the value of non-residential building approvals in 2000–01. Darwin SD and Environs accounted for 60.3% of the total value of approvals for 2000–01, with Central Region accounting for 33.3%.

10.7 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1996–97	196 771	7 574	3 293	14 340	2 176	17 094	241 249
1997–98	202 835	1 443	3 780	28 660	666	10 170	247 553
1998–99	126 313	2 316	1 751	11 405	309	46 016	188 110
1999–2000	109 022	1 421	2 822	10 629	831	14 921	139 645
2000–01	118 610	6 483	417	5 494	202	65 413	196 619

Source: Building Approvals, Northern Territory (ABS cat. no. 8731.7).

Building completions The value of all non-residential (commercial) building completions during 2000–01 was \$130.6m, a decrease of 20.5% from the previous year. The value of other building (including factories, religious, health, entertainment and recreational, and miscellaneous buildings) increased to \$45.7m, which is 35.0% of total commercial completions. The value of Shop completions increased to \$20.4m, 15.6% of all commercial completions. Just over 90% (\$18.9m) of the value of Shop completions was in Darwin SD and Environs.

The value of Hotel building completions in NT during 2000–01 was \$7.3m, with Central Region accounting for just over 90% of this total.

10.8 TOTAL VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING COMPLETIONS

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
HOTELS ETC								
1996-97	\$'000	55 134	1 355	—	280	—	5 116	61 885
1997-98	\$'000	325	—	150	—	—	—	475
1998-99	\$'000	602	—	—	—	—	398	1 000
1999-2000	\$'000	7 411	—	—	63	—	8 018	15 492
2000-01	\$'000	162	155	—	219	—	6 800	7 336
SHOPS								
1996-97	\$'000	51 256	—	—	2 260	168	3 370	57 053
1997-98	\$'000	54 415	355	1 060	4 063	444	880	61 216
1998-99	\$'000	28 130	160	—	159	—	1 988	30 437
1999-2000	\$'000	13 429	568	—	615	—	379	14 991
2000-01	\$'000	18 935	189	—	421	—	806	20 352
OFFICES								
1996-97	\$'000	33 496	86	1 180	246	972	5 163	41 144
1997-98	\$'000	14 651	187	—	714	775	2 173	18 499
1998-99	\$'000	29 124	115	—	980	98	1 247	31 564
1999-2000	\$'000	42 640	150	—	8 375	108	1 553	52 826
2000-01	\$'000	13 663	540	77	246	59	2 163	16 748
OTHER BUSINESS PREMISES								
1996-97	\$'000	36 468	1 309	150	314	—	2 262	40 503
1997-98	\$'000	26 456	—	831	596	304	857	29 045
1998-99	\$'000	54 290	50	50	1 032	113	1 832	57 366
1999-2000	\$'000	21 513	287	56	1 051	—	2 671	25 577
2000-01	\$'000	12 599	—	—	9 026	—	3 272	24 897
EDUCATIONAL								
1996-97	\$'000	41 117	2 530	583	1 483	—	3 055	48 768
1997-98	\$'000	32 278	80	1 300	5 950	121	3 738	43 468
1998-99	\$'000	19 739	—	—	3 511	—	1 392	24 642
1999-2000	\$'000	9 960	—	—	2 573	174	1 336	14 043
2000-01	\$'000	7 529	—	—	1 355	57	6 653	15 594
OTHER BUILDING(a)								
1996-97	\$'000	34 964	957	—	10 353	647	10 305	57 227
1997-98	\$'000	46 077	2 533	416	5 615	227	5 664	60 532
1998-99	\$'000	73 321	2 149	3 983	2 880	177	17 241	99 751
1999-2000	\$'000	22 962	641	337	9 284	228	7 932	41 382
2000-01	\$'000	26 968	470	10 780	2 910	—	4 544	45 672
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING								
1996-97	\$'000	252 437	6 238	1 913	14 936	1 787	29 271	306 580
1997-98	\$'000	174 203	3 155	3 758	16 938	1 870	13 313	213 236
1998-99	\$'000	205 207	2 475	4 033	8 561	387	24 099	244 761
1999-2000	\$'000	117 915	1 646	393	21 960	510	21 889	164 312
2000-01	\$'000	79 857	1 355	10 856	14 176	116	24 239	130 599

(a) Refers to factories, religious, health, entertainment and recreational and miscellaneous buildings.

Source: Building Activity, NT (ABS cat. no. 8752.7)

ALL BUILDING BY SECTOR

The total value of all residential and commercial building completions during 2000–01 was \$309.4m, of which 31.8% was public sector work, and 68.2% was private sector work. The value of building completions was down 29.5% on the level achieved in 1999–2000, with the number of private sector dwellings completions dropping by 46.9% in that period.

10.9 BUILDING COMPLETIONS BY SECTOR

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
Dwelling units(b)				
1996–97	no.	1350	258	1608
1997–98	no.	1708	311	2019
1998–99	no.	1703	487	2190
1999–2000	no.	1504	289	1793
2000–01	no.	799	273	1072
Value of new residential				
1996–97	\$m	145.3	27.8	173.1
1997–98	\$m	184.9	38.9	223.7
1998–99	\$m	209.9	69.4	279.4
1999–2000	\$m	199.3	43.8	243.1
2000–01	\$m	116.9	35.6	152.5
Value of alterations and additions				
1996–97	\$m	20.0	1.8	21.7
1997–98	\$m	21.2	6.0	27.2
1998–99	\$m	22.4	8.3	30.8
1999–2000	\$m	25.8	5.4	31.2
2000–01	\$m	20.8	5.4	26.2
Non-residential				
1996–97	\$m	171.4	135.1	306.6
1997–98	\$m	114.0	99.3	213.3
1998–99	\$m	104.8	140.0	244.8
1999–2000	\$m	86.5	77.9	164.3
2000–01	\$m	73.3	57.3	130.6
Total building				
1996–97	\$m	336.7	164.7	501.4
1997–98	\$m	320.0	144.1	464.1
1998–99	\$m	337.2	217.7	554.9
1999–2000	\$m	311.5	127.1	438.6
2000–01	\$m	211.0	98.4	309.4

(a) Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sum of the component items and total.

(b) Includes dwellings created from conversions.

Source: *Building Activity, NT* (ABS cat. no. 8752.7)

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

In 2000–01 the value of all engineering construction work done in NT was \$168.3m, a decrease of 39.2% from the previous year. Of this total, \$69.2m was work done by the private sector for the private sector, \$50.3m was work done by the private sector for the public sector, and the remaining \$48.8m was public works.

Construction of roads, highways and subdivisions accounted for \$36.9m (21.9%) of all engineering construction work done during 2000–01, with telecommunications work accounting for \$43.1m (25.6%).

Engineering construction work is expected to increase sharply from 2001–02, primarily due to the construction of the Darwin to Alice Springs railway. In 2000–01 the value of construction work on the railway increased to \$7.0m, now contributing 4.2% to the total value of work done in the NT.

10.10 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, VALUE OF WORK DONE, NT

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Roads, highways and subdivisions	75 786	85 393	99 982	96 225	36 891
Bridges	1 837	2 416	1 422	3 300	573
Railways	—	—	—	1 471	7 035
Harbours	31 885	21 397	13 159	11 795	2 503
Water storage and supply	1 643	6 646	4 677	7 469	4 261
Sewerage and drainage	629	6 084	6 905	7 683	11 899
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	9 179	10 969	21 926	38 840	14 166
Pipelines	4 752	1 953	206	926	2 618
Recreation	6 552	19 008	12 801	15 005	16 009
Telecommunications	14 538	15 772	23 453	44 108	43 102
Oil, gas and other hydrocarbon	1 615	11 002	146 245	30 138	9 018
Bauxite, alumina and aluminium	4 580	5 968	11 089	9 514	9 927
Coal and coal handling	—	717	—	2	87
Other minerals	36 423	12 036	5 862	3 397	5 171
Other heavy industry	1 635	1 586	1 415	4 139	2 899
Other	—	—	7	2 827	2 101
Total	191 053	200 947	349 148	276 838	168 260

Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia*. (ABS cat. no. 8762.0)

CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

In 2000–01, it is estimated that the Agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry in the Northern Territory (NT) contributed 3.5% to NT Gross State Product compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 3.6%.

In the NT, rural industries comprise cattle and other livestock (including buffaloes, crocodiles, poultry, pigs, dairy cattle and camels), horticulture (fruit, vegetables, nursery and cut flowers) and cropping (field crops, hay and seed). Fishing includes harvesting of wildstock and aquaculture.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural establishments

At 31 March 2000 there were 367 establishments involved in commercial agriculture in the Territory, with property holdings totalling 67,453,000 hectares or around 50% of the total land. Of these, 57.5% were involved in the beef cattle industry; 25.3% in fruit and grape growing; 6.0% in plant nurseries and cut flowers; and 3.5% in vegetable growing. Since 1989 the number of agricultural establishments in the NT has increased by 19.5% from 307 to 367.

11.1 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, NT — 31 MARCH

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000
Plant nurseries	no.	20	19	17	16
Cut flower and flower seed growing	no.	6	6	7	6
Vegetable growing	no.	12	12	8	13
Grape growing	no.	—	4	4	3
Fruit growing n.e.c.	no.	66	79	89	90
Beef cattle farming	no.	218	213	211	211
Other farming(a)	no.	12	12	13	11
Grain, crop and plant growing n.e.c.(b)	no.	15	11	10	11
Agriculture	no.	352	356	359	361
All other industries	no.	5	21	4	6
Total	no.	357	377	363	367
Area in agriculture	'000 ha	68 319	67 324	66 885	67 453

(a) Includes dairy, poultry, pigs, horse and livestock n.e.c.

(b) Includes grain growing, grain—sheep/beef cattle farming, crop and plant growing n.e.c.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia, 1997–98* (ABS cat. no. 7113.0).

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

The Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD), estimated the total value of NT Primary Industries (includes animal, fishing, agricultural and horticultural industries) to be \$428.2m for 2000–01 an increase of \$34m from 1999–2000.

Field crops production During 2000–01, field crop production for the NT was valued at around \$6.9m, an increase of \$0.7m (11.4%) from 1999–2000.

11.2 VALUE OF CROPS BY DISTRICT(a)(b)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Darwin					
Cereal	87	300	308	82	212
Seed and hay	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2 719	3 308
Other	n.a.	280	n.a.	388	346
Katherine					
Cereal	247	54	314	287	269
Seed and hay	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 775	1 778
Other	72	277	257	105	129
Northern Territory(c)					
Cereal	334	354	622	369	482
Seed and Hay	6 056	7 237	7 736	5 296	5 901
Other	72	557	257	493	476
Total	6 462	8 147	8 615	6 158	6 859

(a) Estimates only.

(b) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(c) Northern Territory totals contain components from other regions not reported here.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

Fruit and vegetable production During 2000–01 fruit and vegetable production for the NT was valued at just over \$81.7m, an increase of \$4.1m (5.4%) from 1999–2000. From 2000–01 the value of fruit increased by 3.4% to \$70.8m, with vegetables increasing by 20.3% to \$10.9m. In Alice Springs and Darwin the value of fruit and vegetable production increased by 23.9% and 8.2% in 2000–01. In Katherine the value decreased by 24.6% in 2000–01 resulting from a decrease in both the value of production of fruit (19.3%) and vegetables (73.4%). The value of fruit and vegetable production has increased by 97.3% since 1996–97. The largest increase was in Alice Springs with the value increasing by 158.6% from 1996–97 to 2000–01, resulting from an increase in the value of fruit production.

11.3 VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES(a)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Darwin					
Fruit(b)	22 657	30 691	26 064	41 339	42 527
Vegetable	2 944	5 261	7 586	7 385	10 213
Total	25 601	35 952	33 639	48 724	52 740
Katherine					
Fruit(b)	7 348	8 753	6 237	12 454	10 046
Vegetable	1 293	1 195	1 940	1 353	360
Total	8 641	9 948	8 177	13 807	10 407
Alice Springs					
Fruit(b)	6 472	8 582	10 801	14 680	18 255
Vegetable	702	623	290	300	300
Total	7 174	9 205	11 091	14 980	18 555
Northern Territory					
Fruit(b)	36 477	48 027	43 102	68 473	70 828
Vegetable	4 939	7 079	9 805	9 038	10 873
Total	41 416	55 106	52 908	77 511	81 701

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(b) Fruit includes grapes.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

LIVESTOCK

11.4 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ON HOLDINGS, NT

	1995-96	1996-9	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Cattle	1 503 072	1 530 172	1 567 237	1 567 000	1 570 238
Domesticated buffalo	8 850	9 440	11 248	8 520	6 130
Pigs, goats and horses	9 724	8 838	8 857	8 696	(a)9 525
Poultry	146 797	229 726	242 337	249 631	233 600
Other livestock(b)	552	10 004	7 795	7 036	6 130

(a) Goats not collected separately.

(b) Includes ostriches, emus, camels, donkeys, alpacas and other not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture, Australia 1998-99 (ABS cat. no. 7113.0).

According to the Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD), in 2000-01 the estimated value of livestock production was \$187.5m. The value of cattle industry contributed 90.4% (\$169.5m) to the total value of animal industries in 2000-01. Other livestock industries, which includes buffalo, poultry, horse, crocodile and dairy, has an estimated value of \$18.0m.

CATTLE

At 31 March 2000 there were 1.57 million head of cattle on properties in the NT, a marginal increase in cattle numbers from the previous year and an increase of 4.5% since 1996. Properties in the Katherine Region held 38.2% of all cattle in the Territory (599,439), with about half a million cattle (504,567) on holdings in Barkly Region which represented 32.1% of all cattle in NT.

11.5 NUMBER OF CATTLE — 31 MARCH

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Darwin Region Balance				
Daly	54 113	70 325	67 507	57 613
Katherine				
Elsey - Bal	143 143	117 145	91 639	83 658
Gulf	25 854	32 418	51 697	46 830
Victoria	429 708	479 464	456 913	468 951
Barkly				
Tableland	427 486	440 620	427 627	443 497
Tennant Creek - Bal	78 518	58 568	74 821	61 070
Central				
Petermann	59 314	66 513	73 004	71 511
Sandover - Bal	159 265	150 743	160 354	175 704
Tanami	71 015	92 046	90 156	88 250
Northern Territory(a)	1 530 160	1 567 237	1 567 000	1 570 238

(a) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request. *Agriculture 1998–99, Australia* (ABS cat. no. 7113.0)

Cattle and calf disposals

In 2000 the number of cattle and calf disposals in the Territory decreased to 316,953, 15.4% less than the previous year and a 25.4% decrease from 1998 when the number of cattle and calf disposals were recorded at 425,037.

11.6 NUMBER OF CATTLE AND CALF DISPOSALS — 31 MARCH

	1997	1998	1999	2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Darwin Region Balance				
Daly	11 190	26 685	26 516	27 738
Katherine				
Elsey - Bal	69 243	92 998	69 294	20 498
Gulf	3 397	3 386	6 046	5 158
Victoria	81 384	109 749	66 443	72 775
Barkly				
Tableland	112 697	113 412	91 635	84 313
Tennant Creek - Bal	13 808	5 293	6 581	9 072
Central				
Petermann	10 615	14 250	13 739	12 728
Sandover - Bal	36 711	35 341	37 602	39 192
Tanami	6 710	10 876	14 172	21 240
Northern Territory(a)	366 987	425 037	374 670	316 953

(a) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture 1998–99, Australia (ABS cat. no. 7113.0.)

Live cattle exports In 1998 the downturn in South–East Asian economies impacted on the growing live cattle export trade through the Port of Darwin, with the number of cattle exported halved from a high of 448,439 in 1997 to 218,898 in 1998. Live cattle exports to Indonesia decreased from 244,701 in 1997 to just 19,614 in 1998. By 2000 the number of live cattle exports through the Port of Darwin had increased to 299,179, with Indonesia (136,323) and the Philippines (108,957) as the main final destinations. The industry had regained strength in 2000 entering into some new markets, most notably Egypt where no previous trade had existed prior to 1998. Overall, in 2001 live cattle exports from the NT decreased by 41,052 (13.7%) from the previous year, with exports to the Philippines dropping by 70.6%. However, live cattle exports to Egypt increased by 31,273 (146%), with another new export market opening up in Vietnam in 2001.

11.7 FINAL DESTINATION OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Destination	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Brunei	6 008	4 041	5 650	6 948	14 862	16 062	16 155
Egypt	—	—	—	34 286	28 350	21 419	52 692
Indonesia	129 208	232 207	244 701	19 614	65 277	136 323	151 192
Libya	—	—	9 518	15 163	—	—	—
Philippines	143 884	124 284	167 186	133 265	152 198	108 957	31 984
Malaysia	16 714	22 183	21 141	10 163	19 324	16 418	5 165
Thailand	—	820	—	—	—	—	—
Viet Nam	—	—	—	—	—	—	941
Total	295 814	383 535	448 196	219 439	280 011	299 179	258 129

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

11.8 LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN, EXPORTS TO INDONESIA AND TOTAL NT EXPORTS



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

In 2001, of the 258,129 live cattle exported through the Port of Darwin, 193,172 (74.8%) originated from within the Territory and 64,957 (25.2%) were from interstate.

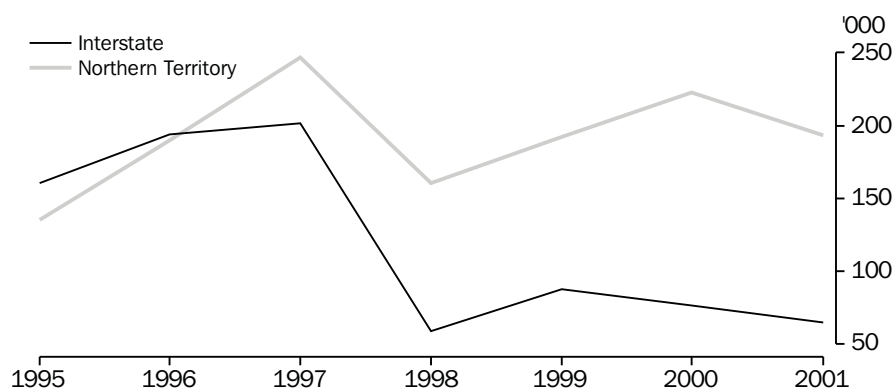
NT cattle are also exported out of the ports of Wyndham, Broome and Karumba. In 2001, an additional 17,989 NT cattle were exported through these ports (23,957 in 1999 and 18,036 in 2000).

11.9 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN 1995–2001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Northern Territory	135 014	189 918	246 389	160 412	192 441	222 669	193 172
Interstate	160 800	193 617	201 807	59 027	87 570	76 510	64 957
Total	295 814	383 535	448 196	219 439	280 011	299 179	258 129

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

11.10 ORIGIN OF LIVE CATTLE EXPORTS THROUGH THE PORT OF DARWIN, NT AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS



Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

Buffalo

11.11 NUMBER OF DOMESTICATED BUFFALO — 31 MARCH

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Unit.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Darwin Region Balance						
South Alligator	no.	1 997	2 439	2 136	3 392	1 577
Daly	no.	98	102	140	640	718
Katherine						
Elsey - Bal	no.	5 009	5 088	4 894	1 604	1 060
Victoria	no.	113	119	121	131	—
Northern Territory(a)	no.	8 850	9 440	11 248	8 520	6 130

(a) Northern Territory total includes other areas not shown separately.

Source: ABS data available on request. Agriculture Australia, 1998–99, (ABS cat. no. 7113.0)

FISHERIES

The Territory's fishing industry comprises commercial wildstock and aquaculture (including pearl production), recreational and Indigenous sectors. The value of fishing production in 2000–01 has decreased by 1.4% to \$142.1m with significant decreases in trepang (41.3%), aquaculture (37.3%), and mud crabs also down 14.2%, when compared with the previous year. However, significant gains have been made in the value of barramundi (22.3%), sea perch (10.7%) and prawns (28.5%). The estimated value of the fishing industry has decreased by 6.3% over the two years to 2000–01.

11.12 FISHING INDUSTRY ESTIMATED VALUE, NT(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish				
Barramundi	3 305	3 791	4 506	5 510
Sea perch	1 559	2 324	3 655	4 047
Total fish	14 031	13 209	16 660	21 154
Crustaceans				
Mud crabs	7 406	7 736	12 046	10 341
Prawns	53 350	74 638	57 076	73 332
Total crustaceans	60 796	82 448	69 138	84 484
Aquaculture(b)	58 000	55 000	55 000	34 500
Mollusc				
Trepang	781	927	3 330	1 956
Total mollusc	782	934	3 358	1 965
Total of all species	133 608	151 591	144 156	142 102

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(b) Aquaculture includes pearl, prawn, barramundi and aquarium.

Source: Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD).

CHAPTER 12

MINING AND ENERGY

INTRODUCTION

In 2000–01, the Mining industry (encompassing mineral ore and energy production) remained the most significant contributor to the Northern Territory (NT) Gross State Product contributing 31.4% compared to the national Gross Domestic Product contribution of 5.3%. However, the mining industry is a less significant contributor to employment with the NT Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD) estimating that around 4,500 persons were employed at Territory mines and on the Timor Sea oil and gas projects in late 2000 (including persons from interstate or overseas).

MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

The Territory's most significant known metallic and non-metallic mineral resources are:

- bauxite – the third largest bauxite mine in Australia near Gove;
- gold – major operating mines are located in the Pine Creek and Tanami Desert areas;
- manganese – Groote Eylandt is the world's third largest producer of high grade manganese ore;
- zinc, lead and silver – including one of the world's largest known ore bodies of zinc, lead and silver at McArthur River;
- deposits of phosphate (around Wonarah), garnet sands and vermiculite (north-east of Alice Springs);
- magnesite – a major resource in the Batchelor area;
- lead, cobalt, copper, nickel and silver – a major polymetallic deposit in the Batchelor area; and
- diamonds – the Merlin diamond mine in the Borroloola area.

The Territory's significant known energy resources are:

- uranium – deposits at Ranger, Jabiluka and Koongarra;
- natural gas – onshore at Palm Valley and Mereenie and large reserves offshore at Greater Sunrise, Evans Shoal, Bayu–Undan (Joint Petroleum Development Area (JPDA) in the Timor Sea) and Petrel.
- oil – onshore production at Mereenie and offshore production and reserves at Jabiru, Challis/Cassini, Laminaria/Corallina and Elang/Kakatua/Kakatua Nth (JPDA) in the Timor Sea; and
- condensate – offshore reserves at Bayu–Undan and Greater Sunrise.

MINING

Exploration Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure in the Northern Territory (NT) fell in each of the last three financial years, reflecting the state of the industry, prices and land access issues, whereas the Australian level of exploration expenditure has returned to just above 1998–99 levels.

All states and the NT reported a decrease in mineral exploration expenditure between 1998–99 and 1999–2000. In 2000–01 Victoria and the NT were the only States that continued the decline in mineral exploration expenditure. In the NT, the largest fall in exploration between 1999–2000 and 2000–01 was in gold which fell by \$13.3m (33.3%), whereas at the Australian level gold exploration fell by \$4.6m (1.2%).

Petroleum exploration expenditure in the NT fell by \$24.9m between 1999–2000 and 2000–01. Over this period Australia's petroleum exploration expenditure increased by 44.3%, now totalling \$1043.9m.

12.1 MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

Commodity	Northern Territory			Australia		
	\$m			\$m		
	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
Copper, silver, lead, zinc, nickel and cobalt	9.7	4.1	n.p.	176.9	156.8	165.4
Gold	38.6	40.0	26.7	486.1	374.8	370.2
Uranium	8.6	8.2	n.p.	15.4	11.7	8.4
Diamonds	6.7	4.3	4.7	40.9	29.8	31.8
<i>Total mineral exploration expenditure(a)</i>	64.5	57.5	47.5	837.8	676.3	683.3
<i>Total petroleum exploration expenditure(b)</i>	132.0	88.3	63.4	867.7	723.3	1043.9
Total exploration expenditure	196.5	145.8	110.9	1 705.5	1 399.6	1727.2

(a) Total includes iron ore, mineral sands, coal and other metallic and non-metallic minerals.

(b) Includes Ashmore and Cartier Islands.

Source: ABS data available on request. Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia, December Quarter 2001 (ABS cat. no. 8412.0).

Production In 2000–01 all of the Territory's manganese, bauxite and alumina was produced in East Arnhem Region. The majority of the Territory's gold production was from Central Region (80.2%), with a further 17.7% produced in Darwin Region Balance. All of the NT's diamonds were produced in Katherine Region.

12.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION, 2000–01

	Unit	Darwin SD and Environs	Darwin Region Balance	East Arnhem Region	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory(a)
Metallic minerals								
Gold	grams	—	3 382 896	—	417 406	166	15 350 845	19 151 313
Manganese	tonnes	—	—	1 584 069	—	—	—	1 584 069
Bauxite	tonnes	—	—	6 664 798	—	—	—	6 664 798
Alumina	tonnes	—	—	1 823 582	—	—	—	1 823 582
Zinc/lead concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	339 787	—	—	339 787
Silver	grams	—	1 128 230	—	—	—	941 058	2 069 288
Tin/tantalite concentrate	tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals								
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	tonnes	460 352	83 529	12 214	121 269	3 401	167 097	847 862
Diamonds	carats	—	—	—	97 350	—	—	97 350
Energy minerals								
Crude oil	megalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 316
Natural gas	gigalitres	—	—	—	—	—	—	458
Uranium oxide	tonnes	—	4 629	—	—	—	—	4 629

(a) Northern Territory total includes Ashmore and Cartier Island.

(b) Non-metallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sand stone and salt.

NOTE: Regions approximate to Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Business, industry and Resource Development. (DBIRD)

Value of production The total value of mineral and energy production in the NT for 2000–01 was \$4,138m, an increase of 43.6% from the previous year. The increase of almost \$1,256m resulted from an increase of 77.3% in the total value of energy minerals.

The value of metallic mineral production increased by 3.5% to \$1,284m in 2000–01. The increased value of \$43m is primarily due to the increased price per tonne for alumina (18.2%) and bauxite (4.2%).

The value of non-metallic mineral production decreased by 29.5% to \$38m in 2000–01. The decreased value of \$16m is mainly attributable to the decrease in the value of diamond production (35.6%).

The value of total energy mineral production increased by 77.3% to \$2,817m in 2000–01. The value of production of oil and gas rose by \$1,192m to \$2,622m. The value of crude oil production increased by 86.3% with the first full production year at Laminaria and Corallina in the Timor Sea. In addition, the average price received for crude oil rose by a further 21.9% which reflected global trends. The value of uranium oxide production increased by 22.8% due to increases in both production (15.5%) and price (6.3%).

12.3 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION — 2000–01

	<i>Darwin SD and Environs</i>	<i>Darwin Region Balance</i>	<i>East Arnhem Region</i>	<i>Katherine Region</i>	<i>Barkly Region</i>	<i>Central Region</i>	Northern Territory(a)
Metallic minerals							
Gold	—	51 929	—	6 906	3	263 683	322 521
Manganese	—	—	152 119	—	—	—	152 119
Bauxite	—	—	175 283	—	—	—	175 283
Alumina	—	—	506 845	—	—	—	506 845
Zinc/lead concentrate	—	—	—	126 286	—	—	126 286
Silver	—	300	—	—	—	253	553
Tin/tantalite concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total metallic minerals</i>	—	52 229	834 246	133 193	3	263 936	1 283 607
Nonmetallic minerals							
Other nonmetallic minerals(b)	6 428	2 300	734	3 570	32	5 393	18 457
Diamonds	—	—	—	19 519	—	—	19 519
<i>Total nonmetallic minerals</i>	6 428	2 300	734	23 088	32	5 393	37 976
Energy minerals							
Crude oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 581 198
Natural gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 644
Uranium oxide	—	195 010	—	—	—	—	195 010
<i>Total energy minerals</i>	—	195 010	—	—	—	—	2 816 853
Total mineral production	6 428	249 540	834 981	156 281	35	269 328	4 138 435

(a) Northern Territory total includes Ashmore and Cartier Island.

(b) Nonmetallic minerals include barite, crushed rock, gravel, limestone, quicklime, vermiculite, soil, sand, dimension stone/sand stone and salt.

NOTE: Regions approximate to Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

Source: NT Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development. (DBIRD)

Mineral Exports The value of NT commodity exports of mineral ores and fuels increased by 122% to \$3119.6m in 2000–01. Between 1996–97 and 2000–01 the value of NT mineral ores and fuel exports increased 1,026%. This increase is due to significant progress in the development of offshore oil and gas fields during this five year period. In 2000–01 the NT contributed 12.5% to total Australian commodity exports of mineral ores and fuels.

The total value of exports from the NT mining industry (excluding oil and gas extraction) increased by 73.7% to \$237.6m in 2000–01 which represented 5.6% of the value of all NT exports. NT contributed 2.4% to total Australian mining industry exports (excluding oil and gas extraction) in 2000–01.

The value of NT exports from the oil and gas extraction industry increased by 127.7% to \$2,882.0m in 2000–01 which represented 67.9% of the value of all NT exports. This compares to the previous year where the value of NT exports from the oil and gas extraction industry represented 49.8% of the value of all NT exports. NT contributed 11.4% to total Australian oil and gas extraction industry exports in 2000–01.

12.4 VALUE OF NT EXPORTS OF MINERAL ORES AND FUELS

	<i>Mineral Ores(a)(b)</i>	<i>Mineral Fuels(c)</i>
1991-92	34.7	586.1
1992-93	26.6	524.8
1993-94	13.6	266.9
1994-95	23.4	153.1
1995-96	55.4	119.2
1996-97	106.8	170.2
1997-98	170.8	63.3
1998-99	206.4	58.0
1999-2000	136.8	1265.5
2000-01	237.6	2882.0

(a) Includes ores, slag and ash.

(b) The coverage of this code changed on 1 July 1996 as a result of changes to the international Harmonized System.

(c) Includes mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.

Source: ABS data available on request. *International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia*
(ABS cat. no. 5368.0)

CHAPTER 13

TOURISM

VISITORS TO NORTHERN TERRITORY

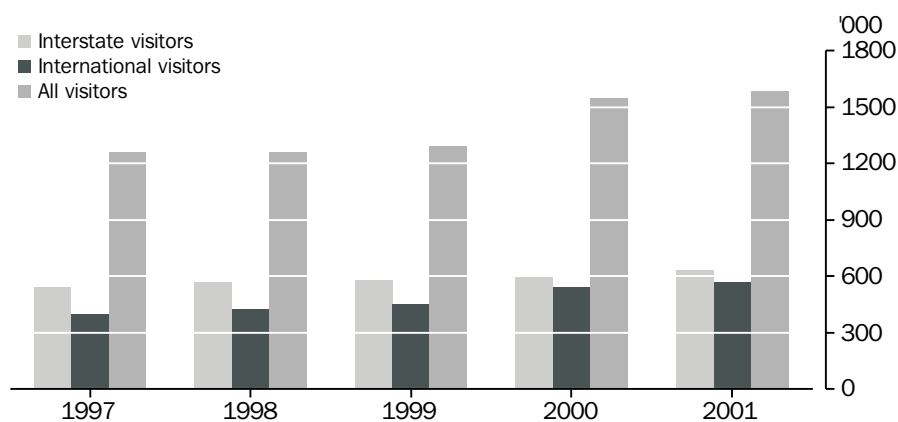
In 2001 an estimated total of 1,580,000 people visited the Northern Territory (NT), an increase of 29,000 visitors (1.9%) from 2000. Visitor numbers across the regions of the NT remained relatively stable throughout this period. In 2000, the Darwin Region in particular was boosted by activity relating to the city's use as a base for the East Timor relief effort.

Visitor profile

Of the 1.6 million visitors to the Territory, 44% visited the Top End, 15% visited Katherine Region, 8% visited Barkly Region, and 47% visited Central Region. On average, visitors stayed 6.4 nights in the Top End compared with 3.7 nights in Central Region, 3.4 nights in Katherine Region and 1.7 nights in Barkly Region.

Interstate visitors accounted for 40% of all visitors to the NT in 2001, with international visitors accounting for 36% and intra-territory visitors the remaining 24%. In the Top End 30% of visitors were from within NT, with just 24% of visitors from overseas. Conversely, 52% of all visitors to Central Region were from overseas, and just 16% were from within NT. Katherine and Barkly Regions both had high proportions of interstate visitors (47% and 63% respectively).

13.1 VISITORS TO NT



Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

While 40% of visitors to the NT were from interstate, they accounted for 57% of all visitor nights. More than half (64%) of all visitor nights were recorded in the Top End, with interstate visitors to the Top End accounting for one-third of total visitor nights for NT.

More than two-thirds of all visitors to the Barkly and Central Regions indicated that the main purpose for their trip was holidays, however in the Top End just 40% indicated holidays as their main purpose, with a further 35% visiting friends or relatives.

13.2 TOURISM, VISITOR PROFILE — 2001

	Unit	Total Top End(a)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Number of visitors(b)						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	209	58	18	119	382
Interstate visitors	'000	325	112	79	241	629
International visitors	'000	169	70	29	382	569
All visitors	'000	703	240	125	742	1 580
Proportion of total	%	44	15	8	47	100
Visitors nights						
Intra-territory visitors	'000	735	129	34	343	1 241
Interstate visitors	'000	2 877	515	144	1 193	4 729
International visitors	'000	872	162	41	1 187	2 260
All visitors	'000	4 484	806	219	2 722	8 230
Proportion of total	%	53	9	3	34	100
Visitors nights by purpose(c)						
Holiday/recreation	%	40	52	73	65	51
Business	%	9	11	10	8	9
Visit friends or relatives	%	35	20	9	16	26
Other	%	8	6	7	7	7
Average length of stay	days	6.4	3.4	1.7	3.7	5.2

(a) Top End combines Darwin Statistical Division and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(b) Regions add to more than total, and percentages to over 100, as visitors may visit more than one region.

(c) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

Visitor expenditure In 2001, total visitor expenditure in NT was \$973.5m, an increase of \$71.8m (8%) from 2000. Interstate visitors to the Top End accounted for 30% of all visitor expenditure, with international visitors to Central Region accounting for a further 23%. On average, visitors to Top End Region spent more per visitor night than in the other regions. Across the regions, visitors to the Top End spent the most per night on accommodation and visitors to Central Region spent more per night on transport and tours within the NT.

13.3 TOURISM, EXPENDITURE — 2001

	Unit	Top End(a)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
Expenditure						
Intra-territory visitors	\$m	45.9	12.5	2.8	33.3	94.5
Interstate visitors	\$m	292.2	47.9	12.7	159.5	512.3
International visitors	\$m	118.8	22	3.8	222.1	366.7
All visitors	\$m	456.9	82.5	19.3	414.8	973.5
Proportion of total(b)	%	47	8	2	43	100
Average expenditure per visitor night(c)						
Accommodation	\$	59.4	26.4	20.7	55.5	50.4
Food/beverages	\$	39.1	26.1	17.5	32.8	33.9
Pleasure shopping	\$	24.2	8.8	6.0	23.6	21.4
Transport and tours in Northern Territory	\$	54.8	52.2	33.6	63.0	57.2
Total (includes Other)	\$	190.8	122.2	86.3	188.0	177.2

(a) Top End combines Darwin SD and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(b) Regions add to more than total, and percentages to over 100, as visitors may visit more than one region.

(c) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

Transportation into and within NT

The majority of visitors to the Top End and Central Regions travelled into the NT by air (70% and 69% respectively), while visitors to Barkly and Katherine Regions were more likely to drive themselves (77% and 54% respectively).

While visiting in the NT, self-drive vehicles were the most popular form of transport, particularly in Barkly and Katherine Regions (91% and 82% respectively). Central Region visitors preferred either coach or self drive (31% and 47% respectively).

13.4 TOURISM, TRANSPORTATION — 2001

	Top End(a)	Katherine Region	Barkly Region	Central Region	Northern Territory
	%	%	%	%	%
Main transport to Northern Territory(b)					
Air	70	34	15	69	64
Coach	3	7	3	7	5
Self drive	19	54	77	18	24
Other/not stated	2	3	2	4	3
Main transport within Northern Territory(b)					
Air	8	1	—	12	9
Coach	10	13	4	31	19
Self drive	65	82	91	47	60
Other/not stated	10	3	2	2	6

(a) Top End combines Darwin Statistical Division and Environs, Darwin Region Balance and East Arnhem Region. Other regions approximate Australian Bureau of Statistics regions.

(b) Based on commercial accommodation visitors only.

Source: Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

Tourist attractions Visitor numbers to the Territory's two most popular national parks, Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park and Watarrka National Park, have shown strong growth over the last 10 years. Visitor numbers during 2001 were estimated to be 394,000 to Uluru–Kata Tjuta National Park and 270,000 to Watarrka National Park. Visitor numbers to Kakadu National Park have been gradually declining over the past ten years, with 198,000 visitors during 2001. There were 254,000 visitors to the Nitmiluk National Park (Katherine Gorge and Edith Falls) during 2001.

Backpackers According to information from the Northern Territory Tourist Commission (NTTC) an estimated 194,000 backpackers stayed in commercial accommodation in the Territory during 2001. Although this represented an 18% increase on arrivals in the previous year, 2000 was a weak year in which backpacker arrivals fell by 17% compared to 1999. Backpackers in commercial accommodation accounted for 803,000 nights in 2001, stayed an average 4.1 days and spent a total of \$125.5m in the Territory at an average \$156 per day. The number of backpackers staying in hotels, motels and caravan parks decreased while the number staying in visitor hostels increased. Australians made up 16% of backpackers in 2001 while visitors from the United Kingdom, Ireland and Scandinavia comprised the largest number of overseas backpackers.

ACCOMMODATION SECTOR

Commercial accommodation activity in the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs tourism regions accounts for almost two-thirds of the total NT activity in this sector. While the commercial accommodation sector is a key component of local economies for the rest of the Territory, much of the data cannot be published because of confidentiality restrictions.

Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments While guest arrivals increased slightly, the total number of guest nights at hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in NT decreased slightly in 2001, compared to the previous year. Takings from accommodation for this period increased slightly to \$153.3m. Takings were up for all regions except Darwin, which showed a decrease of 2.8% from the previous year.

13.5 HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a) — YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Establishments(d)	no.	34	34	10	10	22	22	23	23	89	89
Rooms(d)	no.	2 612	2 602	527	547	1 619	1 614	1 473	1 546	6 231	6 309
Bed spaces(d)	no.	7 817	7 648	1 486	1 541	4 947	4 854	4 530	4 603	18 780	18 646
Persons employed(d)	no.	1 427	1 277	171	184	731	732	762	797	3 091	2 990
Room nights occupied	'000	637.7	593.1	83.9	84.3	316.3	333.2	300.8	311.6	1 338.8	1 322.2
Guest nights	'000	1 041.5	976.8	158.0	155.6	550.9	561.0	574.6	607.9	2 325.1	2 301.3
Guest arrivals	'000	420.8	418.3	100.2	109.8	264.7	273.3	378.7	408.3	1 164.4	1 209.7
Takings from accommodation	\$'m	64.1	62.4	5.9	6.1	25.6	27.8	53.5	57.0	149.1	153.3
Room occupancy rate	%	67.2	62.6	44.2	43.3	53.8	56.5	55.1	56.3	58.9	57.8
Bed occupancy rate	%	37.1	34.8	29.9	28.2	30.5	31.6	34.2	36.2	34.1	33.8
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region (TR) equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine TR equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs TR equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

(d) As at 31 December.

Source: ABS data available on request. Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory (ABS cat. no. 8635.7.40.001).

Visitor hostels Visitor hostel guest nights in 2001 decreased in all regions except Alice Springs, where guest nights increased by 9.2% and takings by 17.3%. Although guest nights decreased 3.9% in Darwin Tourism Region, guest arrivals increased by 10.0% and takings by 6.3% from the previous year.

13.6 VISITOR HOSTELS(a) — YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	Unit	Darwin Tourism Region(b)		Katherine Tourism Region(b)		Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)		Other(c)		Northern Territory	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Establishments(d)	no.	9	9	4	4	10	7	7	7	30	27
Bed spaces(d)	no.	1 306	1 335	213	207	1 060	868	584	589	3 163	2 999
Persons employed(d)	no.	79	90	13	15	90	69	85	103	267	277
Guest nights	no.	282 796	271 794	34 616	30 025	203 852	222 481	84 744	67 664	606 008	591 964
Guest arrivals	no.	96 399	106 006	20 503	16 908	128 791	126 418	63 684	50 364	309 377	299 696
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 817	5 119	546	485	2 998	3 518	2 394	2 044	10 756	11 166
Average length of stay (days)	no.	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0
Bed occupancy rate	%	57.3	56.3	45.9	39.7	55.4	62.4	38.8	31.6	52.5	52.4

(a) Comprising establishment with 25 or more bed spaces.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region (TR) equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine TR equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs TR equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

(d) As at 31 December.

Source: ABS data available on request. Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory (ABS cat. no. 8635.7.40.001).

Caravan parks In comparison with the previous year, the total number of site nights occupied at NT caravan parks decreased by 4.8% in 2001 to 963,904 nights, while the takings from accommodation increased by 21.1% to \$21.8m. Total site nights occupied decreased across NT, except for the Alice Springs and Katherine Tourism Regions. Takings across all regions increased, with significant increases in both Darwin and Katherine of 50.4% and 29.2%. Similarly, the number of people employed showed growth with significant increases in both Darwin and Katherine of 22.6% and 19.8%.

13.7 CARAVAN PARKS(a) — YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Darwin Tourism Region(b)</i>		<i>Katherine Tourism Region(b)</i>		<i>Alice Springs Tourism Region(b)</i>		<i>Other(c)</i>		<i>Northern Territory</i>	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Establishments(d)	no.	15	18	10	10	8	8	13	13	46	49
Total capacity(d)	no.	2 427	2 767	1 581	1 519	1 346	1 379	2 347	2 541	7 701	8 206
Persons employed(d)	no.	62	76	81	97	81	84	109	120	333	377
Site nights occupied	no.	381 026	356 197	122 989	123 455	214 270	236 012	294 311	248 240	1 012 596	963 904
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 043.5	7 585.2	2 105.7	2 720.6	4 183.0	4 630.6	6 652.4	6 848.9	17 985.2	21 785.2
Site occupancy rate	%	41.8	37.4	22.5	23.4	44.2	47.1	34.3	27.3	36.2	33.4

(a) Comprising establishments with 40 or more powered sites and cabins, etc.

(b) Darwin Tourism Region (TR) equates to Darwin SD and Environs, Katherine TR equates to Katherine Region, Alice Springs TR equates to the township of Alice Springs only.

(c) Other includes balance of Central Region (Statistical Local Areas of Petermann, Sandover-Bal and Tanami), Darwin Region Balance, East Arnhem Region and Barkly Region.

(d) As at 31 December.

Source: ABS data available on request. Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory (ABS cat. no. 8635.7.40.001)

CHAPTER 14

NORTHERN TERRITORY ECONOMY

ECONOMIC GROWTH

NT Gross State Product In 2000–01 the Northern Territory's (NT's) Gross State Product (GSP) (at current prices) was \$8,719m, an increase of \$1,267m from the previous year. Territory GSP contributed 1.3% to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

14.1 GDP AND NT GSP — CURRENT PRICES

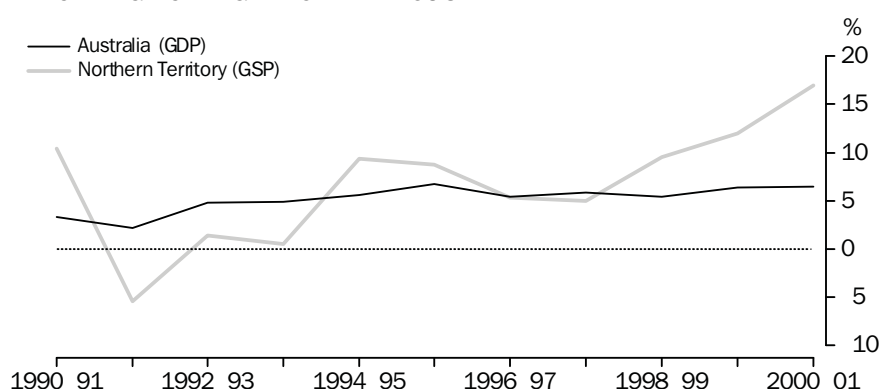
	Australia		Northern Territory		
	GDP	GDP per capita	GSP	GSP per capita	Contribution to GDP
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	%
1990–91	397 387	23 135	4 793	29 073	1.2
1991–92	406 105	23 346	4 533	27 135	1.1
1992–93	425 706	24 205	4 597	27 118	1.1
1993–94	446 480	25 131	4 620	26 819	1.0
1994–95	471 348	26 242	5 056	28 844	1.1
1995–96	502 828	27 636	5 494	30 526	1.1
1996–97	529 886	28 767	5 785	31 360	1.1
1997–98	561 229	30 134	6 075	32 240	1.1
1998–99	591 592	31 408	6 652	34 763	1.1
1999–2000	629 212	33 037	7 452	38 397	1.2
2000–01	670 030	34 768	8 719	44 401	1.3

Source: Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS cat no. 5220.0)

GSP per capita In 2000–01 NT GSP (at market prices) was \$44,401 per head of mean population, which was \$9,633 (27.7%) higher than Australia's GDP per head of mean population. Territory GSP per capita has been greater than GDP per capita each year since 1989–90, when the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) began producing estimates of GSP.

Annual growth In the ten years to 2000–01 annual growth in Australia's GDP had been more consistent than growth in NT GSP, where volatility is mostly reflecting changes to gross product in the mining sector. Between 1990–91 and 2000–01 GDP increased by 68.6% while NT GSP had increased by 81.9%.

14.2 GDP AND NT GSP (CURRENT PRICES), PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



Source: Australian National Accounts State Accounts, (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)

Industry contribution to total factor income

There are substantial differences in the structure of industry in the Territory when compared with that existing across Australia. In 2000–01 the Mining industry contributed 31.4% to NT total factor income (at current prices) compared to just 5.3% for Australia. Conversely, the Manufacturing industry contributed only 3.5% to the Territory's factor income compared to 12.8% nationally. Other differences in industry contribution to total factor income were in Finance and insurance and Property and business services (9.8% for NT compared with 19.2% nationally), and Government administration and defence (7.6% for NT compared with 3.4% nationally).

The main contributors to total factor income in the NT for 2000–01 were Mining (\$2,620m), government administration and defence (\$634m), and property and business services (\$606m).

In the ten years to 2000–01 the contribution of the Health and community services industry to NT total factor income increased from 4.5% to 5.7%; the contribution by Mining from 28.4% to 31.4%; while the contribution by the Construction industry decreased from 8.0% to 3.2%.

14.3 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME BY INDUSTRY — CURRENT PRICES

	Northern Territory						Australia	
	Value			Contribution to GSP			Value	Contribution to GDP
	1990–91	1999–2000	2000–01	1990–91	1999–2000	2000–01	2000–01	2000–01
	\$m	\$m	\$m	%	%	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	189	245	293	4.2	3.5	3.5	20 856	3.6
Mining	1 267	1 535	2 620	28.4	21.9	31.4	31 004	5.3
Manufacturing	177	268	295	4.0	3.8	3.5	75 073	12.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	121	129	135	2.7	1.8	1.6	15 877	2.7
Construction	357	358	267	8.0	5.1	3.2	32 519	5.5
Wholesale trade	135	193	183	3.0	2.8	2.2	28 703	4.9
Retail trade	217	340	354	4.9	4.9	4.2	32 078	5.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	109	206	238	2.4	2.9	2.9	15 902	2.7
Transport and storage	168	360	374	3.8	5.1	4.5	27 486	4.7
Communication services	92	228	241	2.1	3.3	2.9	18 932	3.2
Finance and insurance	118	183	208	2.6	2.6	2.5	40 041	6.8
Property and business services	299	557	606	6.7	7.9	7.3	72 571	12.4
Government administration and defence	317	636	634	7.1	9.1	7.6	20 097	3.4
Education	193	346	380	4.3	4.9	4.6	26 209	4.5
Health and community services	200	430	479	4.5	6.1	5.7	35 361	6.0
Cultural and recreational services	68	189	201	1.5	2.7	2.4	10 810	1.8
Personal and other services	81	194	197	1.8	2.8	2.4	13 450	2.3
Other(a)	354	611	626	7.9	8.7	7.5	70 310	12.0
Total	4 462	7 008	8 331	100	100	100	587 279	100.0

(a) Includes Gross Operating Surplus for Ownership of Dwellings and General Government.

Source: Australian National Accounts State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exports The value of NT exports has fluctuated over the 5 years to 2001–02. In 2001–02 the value of NT exports decreased by 30.2% to around \$2,972m after increasing by 67.4% the previous year. The 2001–02 decrease compares to the national increase of 1.4%. The industry that contributed most to the total value of NT exports was Oil and gas extraction (50.4%) followed by Agriculture (6.0%).

14.4 NT EXPORTS OF GOODS BY INDUSTRY

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agriculture	185 764.0	109 737.7	95 830.7	147 172.3	144 155.9	179 603.8
Services to agriculture; hunting and trapping	49.0	10.8	10.2	102.5	1 645.9	1 379.2
Commercial Fishing	888.5	2 830.9	870.4	1 324.8	11 630.0	4.5
Coal mining	—	2.4	—	—	9.2	6 559.7
Oil and gas extraction	153 564.7	55 503.1	56 026.0	1 258 118.1	2 896 783.9	1 497 801.6
Metal ore mining	106 778.6	170 759.5	206 367.6	136 822.5	229 718.0	133 538.7
Other mining	579.8	954.7	1 650.0	2 099.5	2 008.1	1 978.2
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	17 919.2	14 228.4	9 551.4	13 963.0	8 854.6	6 762.3
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	69.6	111.6	180.5	378.8	484.2	832.4
Wood and paper product manufacturing	101.1	197.2	285.3	1 344.5	672.9	419.3
Printing, publishing and recorded media	125.9	43.2	37.5	367.3	1 665.3	2 923.5
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	26 366.6	25 619.0	22 291.3	21 497.7	30 783.3	20 953.9
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	282.7	450.3	2.8	274.5	609.2	1 428.9
Metal product manufacturing	1 546.3	12 561.0	762.3	2 380.9	8 170.5	3 804.0
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	6 007.5	4 325.1	2 200.1	19 444.3	8 204.6	7 004.2
Other manufacturing	4 461.1	1 239.8	4 437.7	3 770.6	30 627.3	63 278.8
Personal and household good wholesaling	341.6	55.3	280.5	1 229.4	2 435.8	2 143.8
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	739 987.5	800 025.1	839 943.8	932 425.8	877 527.0	1 041 189.2
Total	1 244 833.7	1 198 655.2	1 240 728.1	2 542 716.4	4 255 985.5	2 971 606.1

Source: ABS data available on request. International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5368.0)

Imports The value of NT imports has fluctuated over the 5 years to 2001-02. In 2001-02 the value of NT imports rose by 16.7% to around \$782m after falling by 52.1% the previous year. The 2001-02 increase compares to the national increase of 1.2%. The industry that contributed most to the total value of NT imports was Machinery and equipment manufacturing (30.9%) followed by Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (20.7%).

14.5 NT IMPORTS OF GOODS BY INDUSTRY

	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Agriculture	\$'000	70.3	58.4	91.5	233.7	117.1
Forestry and logging	\$'000	13.6	0.6	9.4	2.2	0.6
Commercial fishing	\$'000	4 189.2	1 339.2	11 763.7	11 066.9	7 958.5
Coal mining	\$'000	37.1	13.1	2.8	2.3	7.0
Oil and gas extraction	\$'000	4 752.8	5 128.1	5 245.1	6 810.7	4 830.9
Other mining	\$'000	2 209.6	3 812.0	1 788.8	3 481.6	1 740.7
Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing	\$'000	1 377.8	1 780.1	4 357.3	6 719.8	9 073.4
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	\$'000	2 303.3	2 089.1	1 625.2	1 628.9	2 324.2
Wood and paper product manufacturing	\$'000	4 912.6	6 121.2	5 784.2	4 866.1	4 155.1
Printing, publishing and recorded media	\$'000	499.2	352.1	232.8	1 253.4	265.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	\$'000	102 944.9	79 661.8	122 686.6	186 917.2	161 697.7
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	\$'000	7 732.5	5 949.9	5 021.6	7 393.9	3 467.9
Metal product manufacturing	\$'000	59 487.4	61 371.8	25 281.6	23 838.0	64 073.6
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	\$'000	349 988.3	239 804.5	1 074 457.0	203 019.6	242 313.3
Other manufacturing	\$'000	19 208.1	10 930.7	17 144.6	6 547.7	79 024.5
Personal and household good wholesaling	\$'000	13.8	3.3	—	—	—
Not elsewhere specified (including confidential items)	\$'000	97 121.8	76 304.3	123 795.1	206 503.6	200 839.7
Total	\$'000	656 862.5	494 719.9	1 399 287.4	670 285.4	781 890.2

Source: ABS data available on request. International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5368.0)

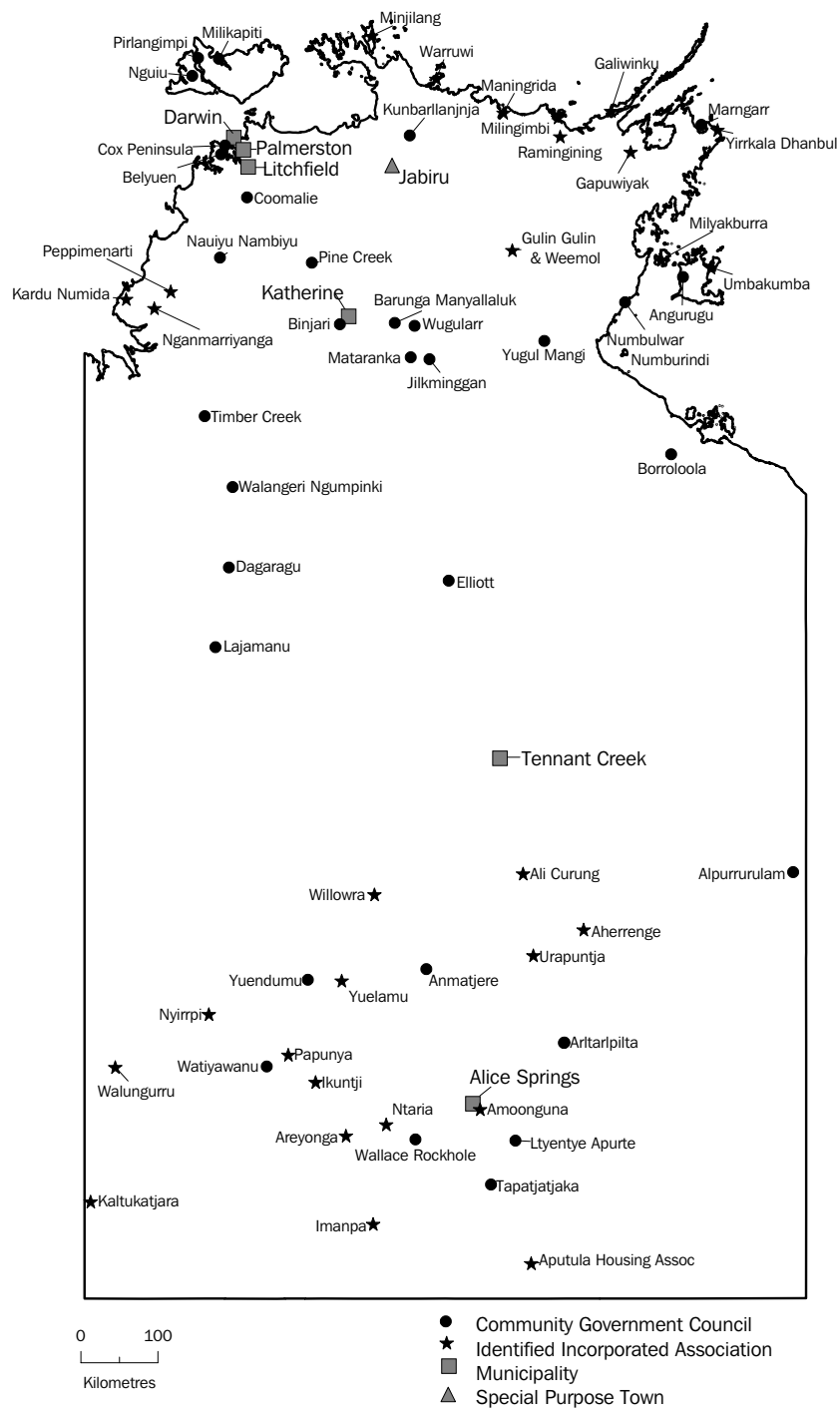
LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

14.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE, 1999-2000

	Unit	Revenue			Expenses		
		Grants	Other	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Municipality							
Darwin City Council	\$'000	4 401	36 046	40 447	38 766	1 161	39 927
Palmerston Town Council	\$'000	1 709	11 599	13 308	11 105	—	11 105
Litchfield Shire Council	\$'000	2 124	3 693	5 817	8 857	—	8 857
Jabiru Town Council	\$'000	430	2 050	2 480	2 824	—	2 824
Katherine Town Council	\$'000	1 234	3 498	4 732	5 765	—	5 765
Tennant Creek Town Council	\$'000	848	1 678	2 526	2 774	—	2 774
Alice Springs Town Council	\$'000	2 764	11 232	13 996	13 782	—	13 782

Source: Department of Community Development, Sport and Cultural Affairs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOCALITIES



GLOSSARY

Agriculture	Number of establishments, area of agricultural holdings, and livestock numbers are produced from the annual Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Agricultural survey. The scope of the survey is establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more.
Ashmore and Cartier Islands	Tenements in the Ashmore and Cartier Islands are administered by the Northern Territory (NT) Department of Business, Industry and Resource Development (DBIRD). Therefore all petroleum exploration expenditure in this area has been included with NT data.
Average annual rate of population change	<p>The average annual rate of population change, r, is calculated as a percentage using the formula:</p> $5 \sqrt{(P_{01}/P_{96}) - 1} \times 100$ <p>where P_{96} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 1996 and P_{01} is the estimated resident population at 30 June 2001. It is assumed that the rate of growth (or population change) is constant from 1996 to 2001 and compounds yearly.</p>
Age dependency ratio	Dependent age ratios are broad indicators of the potential dependency burden of children (0 to 14 years) and the aged (65 years or more) on those of working age (15 to 64 years).
Births and deaths	Births and deaths relate to all registrations of such events which occurred within Australia, irrespective of state of registration. Births are allocated to a Statistical Local Area (SLA) according to the usual residence of the mother, and deaths are allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased (infant deaths are generally assigned to the usual residence of the mother).
Building statistics	<p>Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Northern Territory Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment, in areas subject to building control by those authorities; ■ contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities; ■ major building activity in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. building on remote mine sites).
Census of Population and Housing 2001	A Census of Population and Housing was conducted by Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on 7 August 2001. The objective of each Census is to measure accurately the number and key characteristics of people in

Australia on Census night, and the dwellings in which they live. Data based on where people were on Census night are referred to as place of enumeration counts.

Place of usual residence counts are derived from place of enumeration counts after adjustments for temporary visitors are made based on the census question about the "...address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2001". Adjustments have also been made for residents temporarily absent (but counted elsewhere in Australia) but not for incomplete or imperfect counting.

Commencing student A student who has enrolled in a particular course for the first time at the institution or an antecedent institution on a day subsequent to the reference date of the previous year but not later than the reference date of the current year.

Dependency ratio The dependency ratio is the number of persons aged under 15 plus the number of persons aged over 65 expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15–64.

DEWR small area labour force estimates The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) has implemented a procedure for deriving small area labour market estimates, based on the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. The purpose of SPREE is to produce estimates that reflect the regional disparities of Centrelink data, while being consistent with ABS Labour Force Survey estimates. There are two assumptions made in applying the SPREE methodology. First, it is assumed that recipients of unemployment benefits are uniformly distributed within postcodes. Second, it is assumed that there have been no changes to postcode and Statistical Local Area (SLA) boundaries since the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The reliability of these estimates compared with the census estimates has been found to vary with the size of the population in small area regions, and these estimates should be treated with caution.

Estimated resident population The estimated resident population (ERP) is the official Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimate of the Australian population. ERP is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. The ERP for 30 June 2001 is based on results of the Census of Population and Housing held on 7 August 2001. Census usual residence data are adjusted for under-enumeration and for the number of residents overseas at the time of the Census, then ERP is calculated by using the numbers of births, deaths, and estimates of interstate and overseas migration.

Commencing with ERP figures based on the 1996 Census, the ABS has decided to cease publishing ERP for Off-Shore and Migratory Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and to redistribute that population across the other SLAs in that State or Territory.

To meet the demand for accuracy and timeliness there are two estimates of resident population. Preliminary estimates are available seven months after the reference date and revised estimates are available a year later. The estimates in this publication are preliminary for 2001 and revised for 1997–2000.

Fatality Where a person is killed outright or dies within 30 days of being involved in a motor vehicle accident, and their death was directly attributed to injuries sustained in the accident. (Source: NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment).

Home address region The location that the student nominates as his/her permanent home residence. For simplification, the addresses have been categorised by postcode into regions within the Northern Territory (NT), states of Australia or overseas.

Indigenous population counts Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) produces ‘experimental’ estimates of the Indigenous population. These estimates are known as experimental in that the standard approach to population estimation is not possible because satisfactory data on births, deaths and internal migration are not generally available. Estimates are derived using the Census place of usual residence counts as a base and adjusting figures to take into account the following factors:

- persons recorded as Indigenous whose parents were born overseas;
- non-response to the Census question on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin;
- net Census undercount; and
- registered births.

Users need to be careful when using Census counts and Estimated Residential Population (ERP) figures together. The 2001 Census count of Indigenous people was 50,785 and the ERP at 30 June 2001 was 57,550, some 13.3% higher. Users may wish to take this into account when interpreting Census characteristics data. Census data are not adjusted for under enumeration or other factors used to calculate ERP. Indigenous ERP data are presented in Chapter 3 of this publication, while Census counts of Indigenous people are presented in Chapter 1.

Infant death An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Infant death figures include neonatal deaths which is a death within 28 days of birth. (Fetal deaths (stillbirths) are recorded separately).

Injury	<p>Where a person sustained some degree of injury as a direct result of a motor vehicle accident. The three levels of injury in the Northern Territory (NT) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ treated and admitted to hospital ■ treated but not admitted to hospital ■ injured but did not seek treatment.
Juvenile apprehensions	<p>A juvenile offender refers to persons under 17 years of age at the time of being processed for committing criminal offences.</p>
Labour force status	<p>Labour force status identifies whether a person aged 15 years or over is employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Employed – includes those people who, during the reference period, worked for payment or profit; who had a job from which they were on leave or were otherwise temporarily absent; were on strike or stood down temporarily; or worked as unpaid helpers in a family business. CDEP participants are classified as employed in the labour force. ■ Unemployed – includes people who did not have a job but were actively looking for work (either full-time or part-time) and were available to start work. ■ Not in the labour force – includes people aged 15 years or more who were not employed or unemployed as defined above. This category includes people who were retired, pensioners and people engaged in home duties.
Medians	<p>A median is a measure of central tendency. It is a mid-value which divides a population distribution into two, with half the observations falling below it and half above. Unlike averages (means), medians are not usually skewed by extreme observations.</p>
Northern Territory Department of Employment, Education and Training (formally NT Education and Training Authority)	<p>Information has been extracted from data collected as part of the Northern Territory (NT) Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard Data Collection for 2000. This data includes data from public providers and private providers. Adult and Community Education data has been excluded. NT Region has been assigned according to the client's residential postcode except where the postcode was 0822. Where the postcode was 0822, the postcode of the location at which the client received the most hours of training has been used to assign the NT Region. When the postcode of the training location was 0822, NT region was assigned by looking at the training location name. The name of a community was coded to the NT region of the community. If the location name did not specify a community then the location of the main office of the training provider was used to assign the NT Region. Individual clients are only counted once, irrespective of the number of courses or modules in which they are enrolled.</p>

The residential locations of interstate, overseas and unknown have not been included in these figures.

Notifiable diseases	<p>Diseases notifiable in the Northern Territory (NT) have been categorised as shown below. Note that diseases for which there were no notifications in 2001 are included below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bloodborne diseases – include Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C (incidence), Hepatitis C (prevalence), Hepatitis D, Hepatitis E, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1. ■ Gastrointestinal diseases – include Botulism, Campylobacter, Hepatitis A, Listeriosis, Salmonella, Shigella, Typhoid, Yersiniosis, Gastroenteritis, Rotavirus, and Amoebiasis. ■ Sexually transmitted diseases – include Chancroid, Chlamydia, Donovanosis, Gonococcal Disease, Gonococcal Conjunctivitis, Lymphogranuloma venereum, Syphilis, and Congenital Syphilis. ■ Vaccine preventable diseases – include Diphtheria, Haemophilus inf type b, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Pertussis, Poliomyelitis, Rubella, Pneumococcal disease (invasive) and Congenital Rubella Syndrome. ■ Vectorborne diseases – include Barmah Forest Virus, Ross River Virus, Dengue, Malaria, Kunjin Virus, Typhus, and Australian Encephalitis (MVE). ■ Other notifiable diseases – include quarantinable diseases (Cholera, Viral Haemorrhagic Fever), zoonoses (Brucellosis, Leptospirosis, Hydatid Disease) and Legionellosis, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Acute Rheumatic Fever, Glomerulonephritis and Adverse Vaccine Reactions.
Number of employees	Includes all wage and salary earners (permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive) who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period.
Offence	An offence is an act considered prima facie to be in breach of the criminal law.
Offshore areas and migratory	Includes people who are enumerated on offshore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters, or on an overnight journey by train or bus.
Other Territories	Following the 1992 amendments to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing from September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of State and Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories include Jervis Bay Territory, previously included in Australian Capital Territory, as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, previously excluded

from population estimates for Australia. Data for Other Territories, while not detailed separately, are included in Australia totals commencing from September quarter 1993.

Participation rate	The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate is calculated excluding persons who did not state their labour force status.
Police officers	These figures are based on total operative staff as at 31 December 2001.
Population projections	<p>Population projections are published twice in each intercensal period. The latest projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and relate to the period 1999–2101.</p> <p>The population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of growth and change in the population which would occur if certain specified assumptions about future demographic trends were realised. The projections are based on a combination of assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration to arrive at the size, structure and distribution of Australia's population into the next century.</p> <p>Series I (high) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 110,000 from 2001–02, high net internal migration gains and losses for states and territories, and that the total fertility rate remains at 1.75 births per woman throughout the projection period.</p> <p>Series II (medium) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 90,000 from 2001–02, medium net internal migration gains and losses for states and territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman by 2008, and then remains constant.</p> <p>Series III (low) assumes an annual net overseas migration gain of 70,000 from 2001–02, low net internal migration gains and losses for states and territories, and that the total fertility rate declines to 1.6 births per woman in 2008, and then remains constant. All series assume a constant mortality assumption.</p> <p>For further information regarding population projections refer to <i>Population Projections, Australia 1999 to 2101</i> (cat. no. 3222.0).</p>
Random adjustment of Census data	Census data cells with counts of three or less are randomly adjusted to avoid releasing information about particular individuals, families or households. The effect of random adjustment is statistically insignificant.
Road traffic accident	A road traffic accident is an unpremeditated event which results in property damage or the death of, or injury to, a person, and is attributable to the movement of a vehicle on a public road (including vehicles entering or leaving a public road).

Road works expenditure	<p>Maintenance work – includes repair work done to a road to take it back to its original servicing level, before wear and tear, regardless of the cost of such work. For example, maintenance work includes resurfacing roads, replacing paving, etc.</p> <p>Minor works and Capital works – includes any work that goes towards improving or increasing the service offered by a road. An example of this is upgrading from a gravel to a sealed road, or increasing the width of a road or the number of lanes, etc. Works are considered capital works when the value of this work is \$100,000 or over and minor works when the value is under \$100,000.</p>
Rate per 10,000 population	Rates are calculated using the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) counts corresponding to the relevant year.
Rounding	Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.
Secondary aged students	<p>Students may only be regarded as secondary-aged students if either of the following criteria applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the school provides secondary-aged facilities which the students uses most of the time; or ■ a secondary-aged course is conducted at the school (with or without secondary-aged facilities) and the student attends such a course.
Separations	The term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of an hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). 'Separation' also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.
Traffic infringement notices	Each traffic infringement notice may have more than one offence associated with it.
Traffic offences	<p>These figures represent total offences, they are not a unique count, as one infringement may contain more than one offence.</p> <p>From 1 December 1994, a blood alcohol reading between 0.05–0.08% became an offence and is dealt with by an infringement notice.</p>
Unemployment rate	The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Ungraded students	Ungraded students are students that are in special units for students with special needs such as intensive English units.

Value of agricultural commodities	The value of agricultural commodities produced is the gross value placed on commodities produced at wholesale prices realised in the market place. Agricultural commodity production is mainly taken from the ABS Agricultural Commodity Survey and in general the statistics relate to the season ended 31 March each year.
Visitor	The Northern Territory (NT) Tourist Commission defines a visitor as someone who has travelled at least 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence and who will spend at least one night away from home. Also, to be included the trip must be short-term. A short-term trip is defined as at least one night but less than 90 nights spent in the NT.
Visitor expenditure	The estimates of visitor expenditure are based on the amounts visitors say they have spent while in the Northern Territory (NT). Thus, the expenditure is a direct expenditure estimate only.
Visitor nights	Estimates of visitor nights take into account the total number of nights people spend in the Northern Territory (NT). For example, if a family of four spends ten nights in the Territory this family represents four visitors and forty visitor nights.
Vocational education and training	Client figures refer to the number of individuals enrolled in courses or modules with each client being counted only once regardless of the number of courses or modules they may be enrolled in. Course enrolment figures exclude students enrolled in module only activity. Students enrolled in more than one course are counted more than once in course enrolment figures. (Refer to Northern Territory Department of Employment, Education and Training).
Weighted separation	An average measure of resource consumption using admitted patient episodes in hospital.

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ISSN 1324-8723

Recommended retail price \$37.00
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Produced by the
Australian Bureau of Statistics